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Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

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A Live Newspaper Devoted
to Progress in China

No. 1455 VOL. V.

Registered at the Chinese P.O. for transmission
with special marks privileges in China

中華民國二十五年五月二十六日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1916

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10 CENTS

TERRITORIAL BANK TO DELAY OPENING FOR ANOTHER WEEK

Requires More Time In Order to Arrange for Financial Assistance

OFFICIAL INQUIRY

Yang Tcheng Is Appointed To Examine Accounts Of the Concern

The Bank of Territorial Development has postponed its re-opening. When the bank locked its doors ten days back, May 24 was set as the possible date of a resumption of payments. It was announced yesterday that the institution would remain closed for a week and possibly longer.

The reason is given in the following statement issued by White-Cooper, Oppie and Master, solicitors to the bank:

"Notice is hereby given that, by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking, the period of suspension of payments by the Bank has been extended, pending arrangements which are being made to provide financial assistance. Further, that Mr. Yang Tcheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, has been officially appointed to examine into the accounts of the Bank, and that Mr. Wu Tsai-chang has been appointed Government Deputy to attend for the purpose of supervising the readjustment of the Bank's affairs."

Peking Food Prices Rise

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 25.—The inconvenience and hardships of the moratorium are becoming daily more apparent. The price of foodstuffs has further increased, especially rice and other grains. The farmers demand payment in silver, whereas the rice and grain merchants are compelled to accept notes.

The new orders issued by the railways, demanding thirty per cent of all payments to be made in silver, has caused great dissatisfaction. It is pointed out that the first to break the Cabinet order is a Government organ, the Ministry of Communications. The new regulation entails considerable hardship, owing to the scarcity of silver.

The Cabinet order is already being disregarded in Peking to a slight extent; for example, the silver dollar exchanges for 133 coppers, whereas the paper dollar is only worth 123 coppers.

Rumored American Loan

It has been persistently rumored for some time that negotiations are proceeding between the Chinese Government and certain American financiers in Peking. The Peking Gazette states that inquiries have elicited the information that negotiations are proceeding nightly.

The utmost secrecy is being maintained, but it is stated that the amount of the loan is \$20,000,000. The financiers in Peking represent two American groups, one in New York and the other in San Francisco.

Empire Day Receives Official Recognition

Marked By Imposing Demonstrations in U. K.; Rudyard Kipling's Stirring Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—The special significance of Empire Day this year is emphasised not merely by its recognition by the Government, but also by imposing demonstrations throughout the Kingdom.

In a message, Mr. Rudyard Kipling says: "Knowing as nations what we are fighting for, realising as men and women the resolve that has been added to us by what each has endured, we go forward now under our proud banner of griefs and losses to greater effort and endurance, if necessary, to heavier sacrifice, equal sponsors for the deliverance of mankind."

Chen Yi Raises the Standard Of Independence in Szechuen; Cashiered by Yuan Shih-k'ai

Chao Chun, With 2,500 Men, Pledged To Retake Chengtu; Liang Chi-chiao Here on Peace Mission

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, May 23.—Chen Yi officially proclaimed the independence of Szechuen yesterday.

Peking, May 25.—A mandate rebukes and cashiered Chen Yi, the Changchun of Szechuen, for telegraphing a demand for the retirement of Yuan Shih-k'ai and orders Chen Yi to come to Peking. General Chao Chun is appointed Changchun of Szechuen.

It is understood that Chungking will be made the capital of Szechuen, temporarily.

Reports from Chungking appear to indicate that Chengtu has declared its independence. General Chao Chun has left Chungking with 2,500 Szechuen troops, having offered to retake Chengtu.

It is understood that, if he succeeds, General Chao Chun will be appointed Changchun of Szechuen, but the inadequacy of his force leads to the belief in Chungking that Chao Chun's offer is merely a ruse, in order to get out of Chungking.

Retaking of Chengtu

Chengtu, May 19.—General Feng arrived today. His arrival is opportune, because great alarm prevails, owing to fear of a local uprising and the possible looting of the city.

The commander at Tsiensu has advised Governor Chen Yi to declare independence. Lo Luen, the leader of the railway agitation in 1911, has joined the independence party at Hsuehsingfu.

Liang Chi-chiao Here

Osaka Special Lloyd

Tokyo, May 25.—According to the Kuo-chuan-pao, Liang Chi-chiao has

arrived with abundant funds in Shanghai, in order to organize a peace conference. The same paper states that Liang was dissatisfied with the Nanking conference.

A Presidential mandate of today's date states that the President, in view of the repeated telegrams sent by Chen Yi, Changchun of Szechuen, urging Yuan's abdication, has replied that a precipitate abdication would ruin the country and for the sake of the safety of the country, certain arrangements are necessary before his retirement. As soon as those arrangements are made, Yuan Shih-k'ai will retire immediately.

By another mandate, Chen Yi is instructed to come to Peking. General Chou Chun has been appointed acting Military Chief of Szechuen and General Tsao Kun, Commissioner of Defence.

Chungking, May 24.—Several important cities of Szechuen having severed their connection with Peking, Chen Yi, Changchun of Szechuen, by circumstances has been compelled to declare Chengtu independent. Chen Yi is still Chief of the Administration, but it is rumored that a movement is on foot to force his abdication, even by military force.

General Tsao Kun has allegedly decided to keep eastern Szechuen, with Chungking as a base, for the north. On the other hand, it is reported that Tsao Kun has left for Chang. A movement for independence, managed by old Szechuen officials, is on foot in Chungking. There is danger for foreigners.

Two Irish Parliaments To Solve Big Problem

For Establishment After War Is Ministry's Idea; Coalition for Present

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—The Times understands that Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. A. Bonar Law have individually and informally conferred with the Nationalist and Ulster leaders. The atmosphere yesterday evening was more favorable for a settlement of the Irish question than it has been since the revolt.

The Daily Express states that, tomorrow, Mr. Asquith will announce the abolition of the Irish Vice-Royalty and Lord Wimborne, the present Viceroy, will be offered another position under the Government.

The Daily News states that the ministerial idea of a future settlement is that, if the Irish leaders will agree to the establishment of separate parliaments for Ulster and the rest of Ireland, after the war, this will facilitate the establishment at the present time of a coalition executive for Ireland.

Cunard Co. To Take Over Another Line

Make Arrangements for Absorbing the Commonwealth and Dominion Service

Reuter's Service

London, May 24.—The Cunard Company has arranged to absorb the Commonwealth and Dominion Line, Ltd.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Hongkew Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March "La Reine de Saba".....Gounod
2. Overture "Fra Diavolo".....Auber
3. Waltz "The Choristers".....Phelps
4. Selection "Haddon Hall".....Sullivan
5. Neapolitan Songs.....Godfrey
6. Selection "The Dairymaids".....Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Food Sent by Friends Saves Captive British

Otherwise Men Held in Germany Would Have Starved; Reprisals Frowned On

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. H. J. Tennant stated that, but for the parcels of food sent from Great Britain, many of the British prisoners in Germany would have starved. He dissented from the suggestion of reprisals.

Lord Robert Cecil expressed grave anxiety regarding the future.

Times Urges Council Of Princes of India

Would Give Them Definite Constitution To Settle Their Own Questions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—The Times Empire Day edition contains lengthy articles on India's future place in the Empire and the Indian States. Concerning the former, The Times outlines the difficulties in the way of a settlement, especially the question of the control of the India Office, but it is emphasised that the difficulties must be overcome. The task will require much time and infinite patience, but it can be done and, unless British statesmanship becomes bankrupt in genius, it will be done.

With regard to the latter, The Times emphasises the impossibility of disregarding the Indian States in constitutional and political developments after the war and the necessity of establishing some organic connection between the Raj and the ruling princes in India, to enable the latter to have a voice in the settlement of questions in which they and their subjects are vitally interested.

It says that the time has come to work out a scheme for a Council of Princes to deal with such matters on a definite constitutional footing, with the necessary safeguards. The Times also draws attention to the necessity of upholding the rights and status of Princes in questions of precedence, etc.

New U. S. Armored Motor-Car On Coast-to-Coast Dash



William H. Forrest in armored motor car

Boston, April 26.—Driving an armored automobile, in which he will cross the Continent and come back, in the interests of preparedness, William H. Forrest, a member of the machine gun detachment of the 8th Massachusetts

Infantry, has left for New York with two companions.

From there he will go to Washington where he will deliver to President Wilson a letter from Governor McCall. Proceeding westward by way of St.

Louis, Denver and Colorado Springs, he will reach San Francisco, and return by Omaha and Chicago. He expects to make the trip of 11,200 miles in 112 days. A "log" of the trip will be presented to the War Department.

UPPER HOUSE PASSES THE COMPULSION BILL

Kitchener Says It Will Enable Britain To Take Her Full Share In War Effort

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—In the House of Lords, yesterday, the third reading of the Compulsory Military Service Bill was passed without a division.

Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War, said that the Compulsory Military Service Bill would enable him to regulate the flow of recruits to prevent fluctuations. The General Staff would be able to rely with greater certainty on the necessary drafts and the rank and file would be encouraged.

He thought all his countrymen were prepared to support the Bill to the utmost. It would also enable them to use men unfit for general service, but suitable for home service, on clerical work, to maintain the army's numbers in a manner hitherto impossible and to take their full share in the great conflict.

The Bill previously allowed a man leaving work of national importance two months in which to look for another job, without becoming a soldier. An amendment made in the House of Lords reduces this period to a fortnight.

The House of Commons, by 160 votes to 69, adopted the amendment, after Sir G. Cave had pointed out that it was confined to men who had joined their present occupation since August and thus it affected only those who had entered such occupations to avoid serving.

An official return states that there is an army corps of men of military age in Government departments, including 30,000 in the Post Office.

HWANG HSING HERE, HONORS CHEN CHI-MEI

General Hwang Hsing, who is said to have arrived here yesterday, paid a visit to Chen Chi-mei, brother of the late Chen Chi-mei, and offered sacrifice before the coffin of Chen Chi-mei. He said that in the death of Chen Chi-mei he had lost his right hand.

30 State Republican Parties For Roosevelt

Reuter's Service

New York, May 24.—Colonel Roosevelt has accepted the offer made by the committee of the Republican Party of thirty States to work in his behalf for his candidature for the Presidency.

Italian Army Captures Important Position In The Upper Cor-de-Vole

On Astico-Brenta-Val Sugana

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 23.—An official communique issued today reports: "The enemy are reported to be gathering between Lake Garda and the Adige. The Italians, after repulsing the enemy's attacks between the Astico and the Brenta and Val Sugana, gradually fell back to their main lines, in perfect order."

The Italians carried an important position in Upper Cor-de-Vole, taking fifty prisoners and much ammunition. There was more intense artillery activity at Gorizia.

Surprise Attack Is Made Near Arsenal; Total of 21 Are Shot

Last evening at 8 o'clock firing was heard some distance from West Gate. It is understood that a number of revolutionaries joined by some of the Northern police suddenly made an attack upon the rear house of the Arsenal from the rear of the Changchow Guild. They succeeded in killing several soldiers and then retired towards the French Settlement and disappeared.

Another report said that the troops used machine-guns and that a dozen rebels were killed and wounded, and that 3 soldiers were killed and 6 wounded.

GEN. PEYTON IN WAR OFFICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—Major-General Peyton has been gazetted Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, replacing H. H. the Duke of Teck.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakata Maru May 26
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza May 26
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo M. May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 1
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 2
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Japan June 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo M. June 3
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamaki M. June 4
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Novara May 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo M. June 3
Per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon June 7

Mails to Arrive:—
The American mail of May 4 left Seattle, Wash., on May 4, and is due to arrive here on or about tomorrow, per O.R.K. s.s. Tacoma Maru.

CLIMAX IN VERDUN CONFLICT REACHED ON THE 94TH DAY

Increases Conviction of Paris That Moment of Decision Is Imminent

IRRESISTIBLE DASH

First Lines Checked But French Reserves Sweep Over Douaumont

TRENCH RETAKEN

After Further Enormous Sacrifice, Only German Gain Is Thiaumont Ditch

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 24.—The French lines south of Douaumont, whence the main attack was made, were only 350 yards distant from the fort. The defence was so formidable that it was an hour before the first triumphant Frenchmen arrived in the fort. This was really remarkable rapidity.

There were two lines of trenches before the fort, lavishly fortified. The first was reached in a quarter of an hour and its occupants bayoneted or captured. The waves of assailants rushed the second line, where the resistance was more serious.

Twice the French were driven back. Then re-inforcements were released, carried the trench with irresistible dash and reached the fort, where they were joined by columns from the west.

The garrison retreated to every corner and cellar, but were driven out by bayonet and bomb to the north-eastern corner. The fiercest fighting continued all night.

The French are confident that they will secure the whole position, while the conviction is growing in Paris that the moment of decision of the whole battle of Verdun is imminent.

On the 94th day of the battle of Verdun, the fighting was more violent than ever. The official communique issued yesterday afternoon reported: Throughout the night, the struggle was intense in its fierceness on both banks of the Meuse.

The Germans made furious counter-attacks against all our positions on Hill 304, which completely failed. The enemy used numerous flame projectors, notably westward of Hill 304, which enabled them to penetrate one trench, but a brilliant counter-attack immediately drove them out.

East of the Meuse, the Germans, despite their intense artillery preparation, were broken by our fire. None of the attackers even reached our lines.

Stubborn fighting proceeds on the Thiaumont-Douaumont sector. During the night-time, the enemy increased their massed attacks, suffered enormous losses and only succeeded in re-occupying one trench northward of Thiaumont Farm. We continued, despite a vigorous resistance, to drive the Germans out of Douaumont Fort, where the enemy now only hold the north-east corner.

Violent Counter-Attacks

The communique in the evening reported: The German counter-attacks in the region of Verdun have developed with extreme violence.

After a bombardment with heavy guns, lasting the whole morning, the Germans on the left of the Meuse several times launched assaulting masses against our positions east and west of Mort Homme. The first attack, swept by our artillery and machine-gun fire, was repulsed, with sanguinary losses, without the enemy being able to approach our lines.

A second attack, equally desperate, at 7 o'clock in the evening, gained a footing in a trench west of Mort Homme, but an immediate counter-attack completely drove the enemy back. A murderous struggle raged all day in the region of Haudumont and Douaumont, on the right of the Meuse.

The Germans multiplied their assaults, each of which was preceded by a most formidable artillery preparation.

ASQUITH GETS SANCTION TO £300,000,000 CREDIT

Makes Britain's Total War Bill £2,382,000,000—Sufficient Only Until August

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 23.—The House of Commons, today, unanimously voted the new credit for £300,000,000, asked for by Mr. Asquith, making the total war credits £2,382,000,000.

Mr. Asquith said that recent expenditure for fifty days had averaged £4,820,000 a day. There had been a slight diminution of the expenditure on the fighting forces and the increase had been incurred mainly by loans to allies and the Dominions, which totalled £74,000,000 from April 1 to May 20.

One of their great contributions to the allies was financial assistance, which was gladly given in the common cause. The House would not grudge an addition to the expenditure in order that the whole composite financial, naval and military fabric upon whose co-operative work the success of the allied efforts depended should be kept in a state of efficiency.

The present credit would carry them to the beginning of August, but he could not hold out hope of any sensible reduction in expenditure.

U.22 Is Seriously Damaged by Mine

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 24.—The German submarine U.22 struck a mine near Zeebrugge, was seriously damaged and had to be towed into Ostend.

CHUEH YUAN-KUANG IS VICTIM OF ASSASSINS

Chueh Yuan-kuang, who for a few days following the Chekiang trouble was tutu of that province, is reported to have been assassinated by the followers of the late Commander of the 3rd Division, Hsia, who was ordered by Chueh to be shot two weeks before his resignation. It was said that Chueh was followed by a number of assassins and was finally killed on the morning of the 24th at his own residence in Tachow, his native home. Chueh bought an old yamen to be his residence after he resigned from Chekiang.

To Ask Germany For £500,000,000 Credit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 24.—A new vote of credit for £500,000,000 will shortly be submitted to the Reichstag.

paration. Despite all these efforts, we maintained all the positions we conquered yesterday, particularly at Fort Douaumont. We took over 300 prisoners.

Two German aeroplanes were felled in fights in the air, near Furnes and Beaumont, respectively. A French pilot was attacked in the Linge district, in the Vosges, by three enemy machines. He felled one and put the others to flight.

Fight Is Undiminished
The battle of Verdun raged with undiminished fury during the night. The communique this afternoon reported: The Germans attempted a powerful offensive eastward of Mort Homme. After an intense struggle, in which every foot of ground was contested, the enemy, at the cost of heavy sacrifices, succeeded in penetrating the village of Cumieres and also one trench.

It appears that the enemy's effectives employed at Mort Homme since the 21st exceed three divisions.

Artillery preparations and infantry attacks succeeded one another with unabated violence in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont. Despite furious assaults, made regardless of human life, the Germans only succeeded in gaining a footing in some elements eastward of Fort Douaumont. All their attempts against our positions westward and the fort itself were frustrated.

A bombardment is proceeding in Woivre. The enemy attempted to advance in the Champagne, under cover of poison-gas and were thrown back by our batteries.

British Positions Unchanged
London, May 23.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There were heavy reciprocal bombardments last night and today about Vimy Ridge, where the situation remained unchanged.

The hostile artillery was very active today between Hooze and the Ypres-Roulers railway. There was some artillery and mining activity elsewhere.

Hostile air-craft were very active on portions of our front yesterday. Fourteen enemy aeroplanes were engaged, one being driven down damaged into the enemy's lines.

Germans Claim Advance in Mort Homme Section
(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

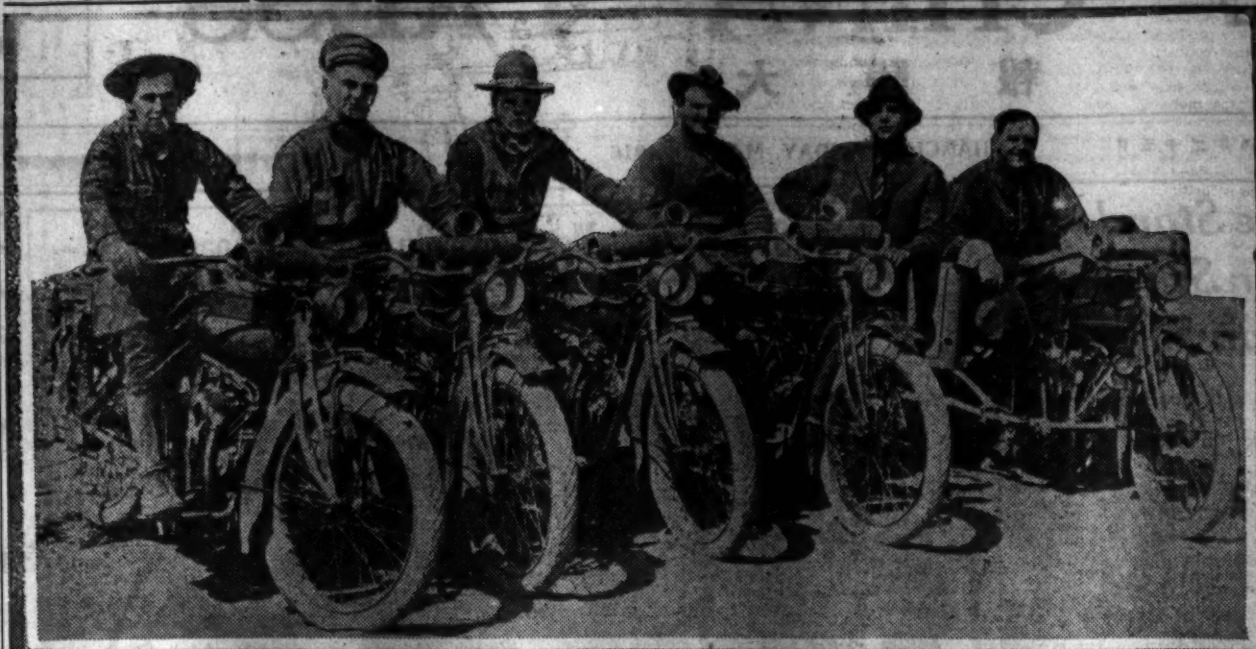
Official German telegram.—Headquarters, May 20.—Western theater.—On the southern and western slopes of Mort Homme, the Germans, after an efficient artillery preparation, advanced their lines. They captured 31 officers and 1,315 men, 16 machine-guns and 3 cannon. Feeble enemy counter-attacks remained fruitless.

On the right bank of the Meuse, during the night of May 20, in the Callette forest, a French hand-grenade attack was repulsed. Yesterday, the infantry was not active. The artillery fire, however, has been intermittently of an extraordinary violence on both sides.

There have been small German successful enterprises, south-west of Beaumont and south of Gondrexen. German air-squadrons, during the night, again made an extensive attack with bombs on Dunkirk.

Headquarters, May 21.—On the right bank of the Meuse, the French several times, without success, attacked the German lines in the district of the quarry south of Haudromont and on the Vaux summit. In the third attack, the French succeeded in gaining a footing in the quarry. During the night, the

Motorcycle Couriers Render Efficient Service in Mexico



The rapid fire explosions of the motorcycle are now common sounds on the desert stretches of Mexico, since the "steel steed" is now the approved mount of the army courier. The motorcycle has proved most efficient as a method of carrying despatches. The accompanying picture shows a few of the couriers, with their machines ready to carry despatches from headquarters.

artillery on both sides was extraordinarily lively in the whole sector. German air-squadrons, in the afternoon, repeated their attacks against the harbor of Dunkirk, with visibly great success.

First Lieutenant Boelke, south of Avocourt and south of Mort Homme, shot down his 17th and 18th hostile aeroplanes. The brilliant aviator, in acknowledgment of his achievements, was promoted captain by the Emperor.

Destroy French Trenches
Headquarters, May 22.—East of Neuport, a German naval infantry patrol entered the French trenches, destroyed the enemy's defences and returned with an officer and 32 men, whom they had made prisoners.

South-west of Givency-en-Gohelle, several lines of the British position, extending over approximately 2 kilometers, were conquered by the Germans. Several night counter-attacks were repulsed. The Germans captured 8 officers and 220 men and took 4 machine-guns and 3 mine-throwers. Besides, the enemy suffered exceedingly severe and bloody losses.

In the region of Berry-au-Bac, in the early morning, the French attempted a gas-attack, but without success.

On the left bank of the Meuse, German troops stormed the French positions on the eastern spurs of Height 304 and maintained them against repeated enemy attacks. Besides the severe and bloody losses which the enemy suffered, the Germans captured 9 officers and 518 men and took 5 machine-guns. The booty made on the southern spurs of Mort Homme has increased to 13 cannon and 21 machine-guns.

South of Mort Homme and in the direction from Chattancourt, the enemy's attempts to re-conquer the lost ground failed.

Repulse British Advance
Headquarters, May 23.—The British intention of a counter-attack south-west of Givency-en-Gohelle

was duly noticed. Small British advances in the Rocqucourt district were repulsed.

In the Meuse district, the fighting activity was particularly lively because of the enemy's attempts to make counter-attacks. On the left side of the Meuse, the Germans took a French block-house south of the Camard forest. Hostile attacks east of Height 304 and against the southern slope of Mort Homme failed.

On the right side of the river, there were violent infantry engagements on the front from south of Thiaumont farm to the Callette forest. The French, after a strong fire preparation, entered the first German position, but were repulsed on the flank of the sector by German counter-attacks.

South of the village and south of the former Fort Douaumont, the engagement has not yet ended. Fort Douaumont remained firmly in German hands. North-west of the fort of Vaux a sap, which was temporarily occupied by the enemy, was re-conquered.

The first and second French lines on Combres Height were destroyed by German blastings over a considerable extension. On the heights of the Meuse, south-east of Verdun, near Vaux-les-Palameix and Seucey, the enemy's attacks broke down, mainly in the German curtain-fire. Small detachments, which had entered the German trenches, were annihilated.

An enemy aeroplane was shot down south-west of Vailly.

The Weather

Weather continuing to improve. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 82.4 and the minimum 60.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 76.0 and 57.2.

Barge with 3 Chinese Torn from Ship And Lost Near Swatow

The Macao Government some time ago ordered six barges, constructed in Shanghai, and so far five have been safely delivered. The latest news to hand concerning the sixth barge, is well worth telling. It was being towed by the C. M. s.s. Hain-chang to Hongkong, and during a heavy sea, it broke loose from the ship, but was recaptured after skilful maneuvering and three Chinese on board of her, were taken on ship.

The heavy sea continued and the barge again broke away at Namki and drifted on to the Pescadore, where it was picked up by a Japanese ship, called the Shanghai, which started to tow the barge to Hongkong.

The Shanghai was too small a steamer for the barge, which eventually broke loose again in a high

sea, and drifted away to the Cape of Good Hope, off Swatow, with three Chinese on board. No news has been heard of the Chinese, and it is thought that they may have reached some port along the coast.

The barge, however was picked up by Swatow fishermen and they then robbed her of all her removable wood-work, and battered the hatches down. Since then there has been no news concerning it.

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No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether

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—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.

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ALL CHINA AND THE COUNTRY, INDIA, etc.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

E. AFRICAN CURRENCY

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 23.—Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, answering a series of questions regarding the payment of British troops in East Africa in Indian rupees, stated that the question of future currency arrangements in East Africa would be carefully considered after the war. He did not consider the establishment of a local mint was justified.

DAY'S TOLL OF SHIPS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, May 24.—The following vessels have been sunk in the Mediterranean: The Greek steamer Admontios Korais (2,947 tons), the Norwegian steamer Tjomo (1,453 tons), the crews of both these vessels being saved, the Italian sailing ship Fabricotti F. (150 tons) and the French sailing-ship Myosotis (356 tons).

This Week—Tennis Week

Special Display of Tennis Rackets, Tennis Shirts, Tennis Shoes, Socks, Tennis Felt and Wash Hats.

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

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Inspection Invited.

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was the cry of the villain in "Aladdin and the Lamp." "New tyres for old" is the cry of the

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LORD ABERDEEN PITIES SIR ROGER CASEMENT

Ex-Viceroy of Ireland Expresses
Belief That Disaffection
Is Restricted

FARMERS ARE FOR UNION

Realize England Is Their Main
Market—Appeal of United
Irish League

New York, April 29.—The Marquis of Aberdeen, for nine years Viceroy of Ireland, who is now in New York, talked in an interview last night of the rebellion that has broken out in Ireland. Lord Aberdeen said that while he did not underestimate the seriousness of the situation, he was nevertheless convinced that the outbreak would be of short duration, and that tranquillity soon would be re-established. He expressed a sense of sadness for the unfortunate end to the career of Sir Roger Casement, and said that so far as Sir Roger was concerned he was certain that the British Government would act cautiously and with deliberation in the matter.

"The prediction which was offered when the news of the recent disturbance was first received, namely, that the outbreak would prove to be of an ephemeral character, will be found to be correct," said the Marquis. "By this I do not mean that the occurrence is one the importance of which should be minimized, and especially I would in no way ignore the deplorable fact that lives have been lost in this disturbance—the more deplorable because nothing will be gained by such sacrifice. Nor am I forgetting that this evening's dispatches allude to signs of unrest in other parts of the country than Dublin. This statement doubtless refers to

certain localities where for a very long period there have been small local centres of discontent, and in view of all the circumstances it is not the least surprising that it has been thought proper to place the whole country, nominally, for the time being, under martial law.

Signs That Are Reassuring

"On the other hand, there are more significant signs of a reassuring character. First, the absence of any manifestations of excitement throughout the country as a whole, consequent upon the disturbances in Dublin. Furthermore, the joint utterances of John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, equally denouncing the disturbance, and supporting the Government in the measures taken, is the strongest proof of the restricted character of the disaffection.

"As to the apparent lack of repressive measures on the part of the Government in the past concerning this Sinn Féin movement, it must be remembered that in Britain, as also in this country, the public mind is sensitive about anything that might seem to trench upon freedom of speech and of the press. Moreover, anything in the nature of repression, especially in Ireland, has usually the opposite effect to that which is intended. Since the war began, however, it has, of course, been necessary to allow the military authorities to exercise a free hand in the suppression of seditious publications, and accordingly the press organ of the Sinn Féiners ceased to appear. And I have very little doubt that this measure acted as a stimulus to increase the activity on the part of the members of the sect.

"It is not quite clear whether the ultimate aim of this faction is the absolute independence of Ireland, or the placing of the country under a German protectorate. Both these ideas have been advocated, but I shall now state one of the reasons why both are bound to end in nothing. Ireland, as you know, is in the main an agricultural country. It is to be hoped, and may confidently be expected, that under the new order of things after the war, new manufacturing centres will be created. But meanwhile, as I have said, the prevalent industry is that of farming, and the farmer the world over, more than in the case in any other calling, 'lives and moves and has his being' in his business; and the central

feature in that business is that he must have a reliable market; and the Irish farmer's main market is England.

"It is interesting to note, taking one line only as an illustration, that before the war Ireland supplied a greater amount of poultry products to England than all the other countries supplying the same product put together. And the same will be the case after the war, only perhaps more so. And of course the Irish cattle trade with England is very extensive.

"Well, with Ireland absolutely divorced from England there would obviously be no security of continuous trade, and I am convinced that you will not get a score of farmers in Ireland to declare themselves in favor of the policy of absolute severance from England.

"Home rule, of course, is another matter, but that may be regarded as a settled thing. I am quite aware that there are people who, quite level-headed on other matters, are sincerely convinced that an Irish republic or an Ireland under the protectorate of a foreign power would be beneficial for the country. But against that we have to put the undoubted fact that the whole of the freely elected Parliamentary representatives of Ireland—whether from the South or the North, the East or the West—are not in favor of that policy.

"I would like to allude, also, to the very important manifesto which has been issued by the New York Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, in which in unmistakable terms a loyal support to the Government (in no partisan sense) of the United States is declared, and the declaration contains the following words: 'This duty is rendered more imperative at the present time by the fact that a small but noisy section of our race has by its public utterances and conduct created an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the great mass of Americans as to where the Irish in this country really stand on the burning question of the day.'

"Lastly, attention should be given to the important statement by Premier Asquith, made with knowledge and responsibility, that the neutral nations will be informed regarding the latest example of German operations in regard to the disturbance in Ireland."

United Irish League Appeal
The statement of the New York

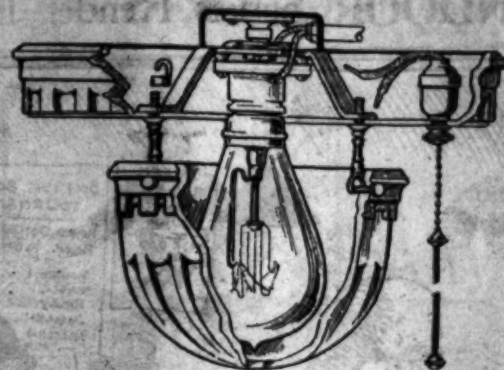
Municipal Council of the United Irish League of America, to which Lord Aberdeen referred, was issued by that organization calling a meeting of the council to discuss "matters of vital importance," which meeting will be held at 624 Madison Avenue tonight. In the notice is the following statement:

"As patriotic Irishmen, and loyal supporters of the Irish people and their representatives, the Irish Parliamentary Party, we have often declared our objects and policies, without uncertainty or equivocation. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary that as citizens of these United States, at this supreme crisis in our country's history—the most momentous since the civil war—we should proclaim openly and emphatically our unswerving allegiance to that flag which protects and defends us to the country which has given us a haven and a home, and our loyalty to it in that home.

"This duty is rendered more imperative at the present time by the fact that a small but noisy section of our race has, by its public utterances and conduct, created an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty in the minds of the great mass of Americans as to where the Irish in this country really stand on the burning question of the day. It is for us to dispel such doubts or misgivings and show by our actions that, while we have been and always shall be devoted to the best interests of our Motherland, we are, first and foremost, loyal to our adopted country, its Government and flag, and that in any emergency which may arise the responsible officers of the Government can depend on our staunch and most patriotic support.

"The importance of our meetings, under present conditions, and your faithful attendance thereat cannot therefore be overestimated. The officers most urgently request you to arrange your time so that you can be with us each Friday night to give the council the benefit of your advice and support in its deliberations and work, and it is hoped you will allow no trivial circumstance to prevent you from doing your bounden duty in this respect as an American citizen and an Irishman."

The call for the meeting is signed by Stephen McFarland, the President, and R. J. Waddell, the Secretary of the Council.



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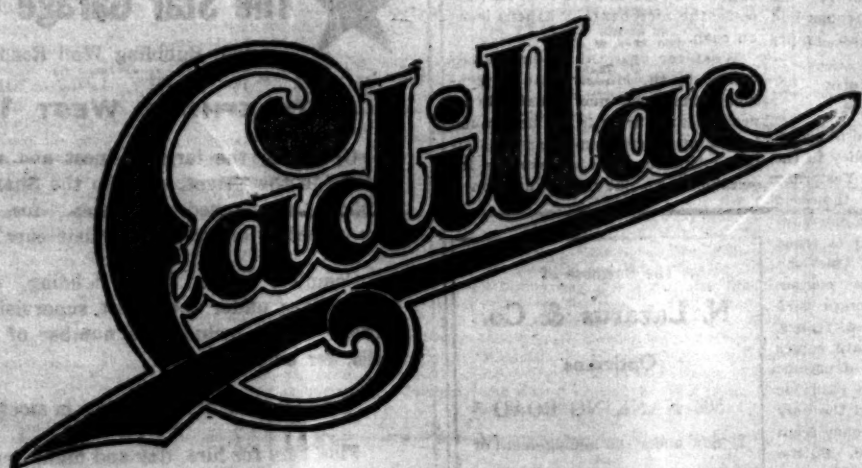
The Brascolite System is daily being installed to replace both direct reflected and indirect lighting systems—architects and lighting engineers are specifying Brascolites for new buildings in America and Europe.

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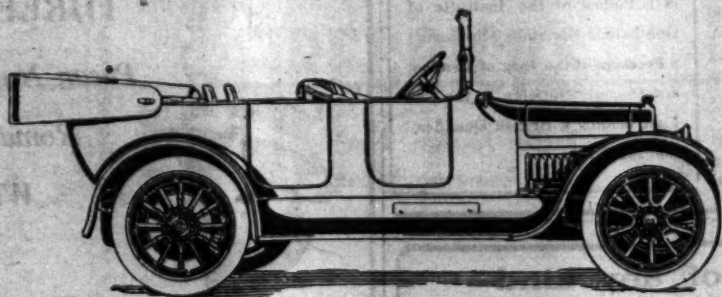
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GRAPHIC STORY OF CHASE

Troops Have Three Fights—
Clash With Carranza
Column Averted

By Frank B. Elser

In the Field with General Pershing, near Namiquipa, April 24, (via Motor Truck to Columbus, N. M., April 27.)—Villa is alive and in the mountains south or west of the town of San Borja, in Southern Chihuahua. His command has split, the main body turning east, while Villa himself, with a small escort, is—or was—beating toward Durango.

These are the conclusions of officers of the flying squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry under Major Robert L. Howze, a command which, before the fight with Carranzistas at Parral, brought the Villa campaign to a temporary halt, thrust its way through mountain passes to the south until it attained a point within sight of the Durango line. In doing so it went further south than any other column of the punitive expedition and established what is believed to be a new record for American cavalry. Details of the march, which constituted the last cavalry drive for Villa and Villistas up to the time of the injection of the Carranza element, reached General Pershing yesterday by courier.

Three fights with Villistas or Villa sympathizers; rides through mountains which the natives insisted were impassable; the discovery of a wagon in which Villa, wounded, is believed to have been carried, and an episode in which a clash with Carranza troops was averted by an eyelash so to make up the experience of the command. The column lost one man killed and four wounded and thirty-two horses. It drew no rations from the night of April 9 until the night of April 14, when it joined Major Frank Tompkins's beleaguered command near Santa Cruz ranch, north of Parral.

Extraordinary Marching
In twenty-one days the command covered 570 miles, of which 250 were in the mountains below San Geronimo. This is an average of twenty-seven and a quarter miles daily. Twenty-five miles is a good day's march for cavalry in flat country under normal conditions. If the performance of Howze's command has ever been exceeded there the no officers here at headquarters who can attest the fact.

The column, formed of twenty picked men from each troop of the Eleventh, left the then headquarters at Colonia Dublan, near Casas Grandes, on March 24. Moving south to San Geronimo, where for a time General Pershing had his advance headquarters, it reached that point without noteworthy episode, barring the hard riding, and on the morning of April 4, with 208 men, including the packers, pushed forward again in the hope of encountering the Villistas scattered after the Guerrero fight on March 29.

First the troopers beat the country north and east of Guerrero, then, turning south, passed the mining town of Chihuahuita, where was heard the rumor that Villa was dead at Santa Ana. The rumor was vague, however, as all Villa rumors are, and the command pressed on to the pueblo of San Borja, which it reached on April 8, and where, so the natives said, Villa and his band were a week's march ahead.

Four miles out of San Borja that afternoon occurred one of the strangest incidents of the campaign. Our men had entered an arroyo when suddenly around the brow of a hill two armed mounted Mexicans appeared. Seeing the approaching Americans they wheeled their horses as if to give an alarm, and in a flash there came galloping down the arroyo toward our troops an unbroken line of Carranza cavalry. Each man had drawn his carbine from his rifle boot, and over the column, which swept forward with more precision than is customary with Mexican troops, a Mexican flag waved.

Howze Waved His Hat.
There was no shouting. Under the flag the Mexicans came on enveloped in a cloud of dust. A clash seemed inevitable. Major Howze quickly threw forward a line of thirty men, who dismounted, and with rifles cocked, stood ready to fire into the front rank of the charging Mexicans. One shot from either side would have precipitated a melee. But, although they approached to within fifty yards of our line, the Mexicans did not fire. Major Howze, spurring his horse forward, took the head of our column and began wildly waving his hat.

The Mexicans stopped. Howze rode forward to confer with the commander. He proved to be the Carranza General Cavasas, and with him he had some 250 men, outnumbering the Americans by about fifty. Then came an apology for the occurrence, but no explanation. It was patent that the American cavalry, with their khaki and equipment, could not have been mistaken for Villistas, but upon this point

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Cavasas volunteered no comment.

He had with him a number of American cavalry horses stolen at Columbus. These, he explained, had been captured from Villistas. He also has a Villista officer, that mysterious person who, so Cavasas said, was going to lead them to Villa's grave. That was sixteen days ago. If Villa's grave was ever found, no report of the finding had reached General Pershing today.

At Oleguete, a tiny settlement just north of San Borja, the American column found a wagon. It had boards removed from the bottom, as though a canvas stretcher had been swung in the slit, and it was in good condition. Natives in that section do not have spring wagons to throw away, and the conclusion of the command was that it had been Villa's. The President of San Borja, interviewed, said he had heard that the bandit's wound was comparatively slight. This was at variance with all previous reports, which had Villa suffering from gangrene, with both thighs pierced or shattered.

Found Villa's Bandages
Further south, beyond San Borja, at the Rancho Casa Colorado, which the column reached on the afternoon of April 8, were found bloodstained bandages. There the mountains are all but impassable, making the task of carrying any wounded human being extremely difficult. If anyone was being carried, officers of the squadron argued, it was Villa. Any less personage, they reasoned, would have been abandoned, as have been abandoned Villa wounded all along the trail from Columbus into Mexico. This, of course, is theory only; but theory of this sort has been predominant in tracking Pancho Villa. No man of the punitive expedition has to date set eyes on him.

From the Casa Colorado ranch the column turned southeast through the mountains described to them as impassable to horsemen, reaching the town of San Jose del Sitio on April 9. There the people were so openly Villista adherents that Howze had to use coercion in getting a native to lead him to the village. [Deleted.]

Due south from San Jose the column pushed the horses now weak and thin for want of forage, striking the small town of La Joya [deleted] on April 10. This town knew nothing of Villa; no Carranza troops ever had penetrated its mountain location. Armed men were sighted riding out of town as our troops approached, and a detachment went in pursuit. One of the members of the detachment overtook a fleeing Mexican, apparently an officer, and, after crying out for him to halt, opened fire with his carbine. He fired three shots, each of which took effect. The Mexican sloughed out of his saddle, dead. Examination of his body showed him to be Primerio Manuel Silva, a Villista captain. He had on his person a Villa document authorizing him to gather corn.

While this little encounter was in progress the rest of the command searched the town, seizing a dozen odd rifles and pistols.

Attack from Ambush
Again the command rode on. Half an hour out of La Joya, that same afternoon, the pack train of the outfit was fired on, two mules being killed at the first volley. About an hour later there was another skirmish. No Mexicans were visible, but they had the range exactly, as was indicated by the fact that they had hung bits of rags in the trees, thus guiding their shooting. Apparently they had come out of the town at the approach of our troops and had prepared an ambush along a trail they knew the column would pass. They had measured distances with considerable accuracy.

At the ford where the column crossed a fusillade killed Private

Kirby of Chattanooga, besides wounding two other men and a horse. Kirby's death wound was one of the most remarkable ever seen by the army surgeons of the expedition. The bullet struck the trooper in the drum of one ear, passed through the brain and came out of the other ear. Death was instantaneous. When Kirby was picked up, after he had fallen from his horse, the surgeon had trouble finding the wound.

Because the attacking party was hidden and darkness was at hand, and because the horses of our troops were so exhausted, the command could do little more than disperse the band. Sustained pursuit was out of the question, although the band was chased through a canon for five or six miles.

The troops bivouacked that night near the scene of the fight, then pushed on, and at dawn next morning surrounded the town of Santa Cruz, south and east of the Rancho Santa Cruz, where the cavalry columns converged after the Parral fight. A running battle developed among the deep shadows of Santa Cruz just as day was breaking. We had neither men nor horses killed or wounded, but we killed two Mexicans and wounded one. Beltran, a son of the President of the village, a relative of the Beltran of the Villa forces. Ten rifles and some pistols were taken from the dwellings.

Had to Shoot Twenty-eight Horses
Horses and men of the command were now near the limit of endurance. Especially the horses had suffered. The troops had fed on beef and on mixed corn and wheat, parched, stewed, or made into rough flour; but the mounts, except at rare intervals, when grain could be commandeered, had been without forage, subsisting on the parched grass they could snatch while the column halted.

Twenty-eight of them had to be shot. Burros, mules, and small Mexican horses, picked up along the trail, filled the gap. No man would be left behind in that hostile country, and no man could go forward unmounted. Astride this strange assortment of mounts, the flying squadron made its last march south, reaching Casita, within sight of the border of the State of Durango. This was on April 14. Casita is a small town on the Parral-Durango Railway. But Villa appeared not to be ahead of the column. Major Howze, in fact, is convinced that he was fifty or sixty miles south of Villa.

So the column faced about and made toward Parral, twenty-five miles to the northeast. Two days before, the Parral fight had occurred, but of this Howze and his men were ignorant. They were heading for the town for supplies and again to get in touch with civilization.

They had not gone many miles when Lieutenant Rader of the aero squadron overtook them, landing in a plowed field and, smashing his machine. He was unhurt. He had landed first beyond the Durango line at the town of Ojito, and had taken wing again. Now, joining the column, he delivered dispatches from General Pershing to Major Howze, and, leaving his wrecked machine, rode with the column on a mule.

That night the squadron joined the forces of Tompkins and Brown at the Santa Cruz ranch. It had covered 250 miles in the mountains from Guerrero southward. Rader, landing as he did in Durango, holds the furthest south record; but the honors for cavalry go to the Howze command.

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SKOULODIS GIVES GREECE \$1,000,000 FOR SOLDIERS' PAY

World Correspondent Found
Nation Bankrupt And
Revolt Likely

Athens, April 23.—Premier Skoulodis, who is a man of wealth, has given \$1,000,000 to the state, this being, roughly, the sum due to the families of the mobilized troops and unpaid on account of an empty Treasury.

By Arno Dosch-Fleuret
(New York World)

Athens, April 5.—Greece is broke. There is not a cent of money in the Greek treasury today. Yesterday there were only a few thousand francs which did not meet one-hundredth part of the demand (a franc is about 20 cents in American money). Every day the custom houses and the tax farmers turn over a few thousand more francs, but the income of the State comes nowhere near meeting the demands.

The army has not been paid for more than two months, and the only soldiers who can get any money from the Government are officers. So the families of the mobilized soldiers are all but destitute, with the exception of a few regiments which insisted in being given leave. The soldiers themselves so far have remained loyal, largely because the former Premier Venizelos is discouraging all signs of revolt, but their families are besieging their Deputies, and every time Parliament meets throngs of women fill the street and protest. This has become so common an action, however, that no one pays any attention to it.

As the allies have refused to advance another loan, Greece's financial situation is desperate. So far it has received from England \$15,000,000.

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basis of solvency again will require a least \$200,000,000, and the allies refuse to make the loan unless Greece comes into the war.

The present Ministry cannot stand. No Ministry on earth could stand in the face of an empty treasury, and there is just one way to fill that treasury—to enter the war. The King has believed it best to stay out, and has stayed out for no other reason. He will enter the war at the moment when he thinks it the most advantageous. He may not call back Venizelos to do it, but there is no other man in Greece, besides the former Premier in whom the allies have any faith, and one of the conditions on which Greece will be allowed to enter the war at her will is undoubtedly the restoration of Venizelos to power.

It looks as if this day might be near. The situation is not only getting more tense, but I saw Venizelos today and there was a slight change in his personal appearance that struck me as significant. He did not look so sad and resigned, as he did three weeks ago. His manner was more spry. I might almost call it chipper. The stars was not so conspicuous in his face, Venizelos to do it, but there is no other man in Greece, besides the former Premier in whom the allies have any faith, and one of the conditions on which Greece will be allowed to enter the war at her will is undoubtedly the restoration of Venizelos to power.

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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

Cricket Club's Annual Meeting;
Sir E. Fraser First Life Member

The feature of the general meeting of the Shanghai Cricket Club which took place last evening at the Club's pavilion was the election of Sir Edward Fraser as the first life member of the club. The proposal, made by Mr. A. P. Wood and seconded by Mr. L. Walker, was greeted by applause and carried unanimously.

The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by the President, Mr. A. P. Wood. The Secretary, Mr. C. W. Marshall, first read the notice calling the meeting after which the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen:—Before proceeding to the usual routine of this meeting, I will ask you to stand as I wish to make some allusion to those of our friends—all of whom are true British sportsmen—who have since our last annual meeting, left Shanghai to join H. M.'s forces and to fight in defence of a sportsman's ideas of what is just and right; a glance at the lists on the boards in this pavilion which give the names of members of this club who have gone home at their country's call; will tell you in more speaking terms than words of mine can what it means to have that spirit of British sportsmanship instilled into one from boyhood.

"The total number, so far as we can find, of members of this club, who have left 'to do their bit' for King and country, appears to be 165, and of this number it is with the greatest regret I have to record the deaths of the following—

W. J. O. Budd, Loftus E. P. Jones
C. Buss, P. Lambie
W. H. Dent, W. E. Reiss
E. J. Hayward

and would ask you to join with me and my colleagues in expressing our deep and heartfelt sympathy with the relatives and friends of our late fellow members; these names will later on be placed on a roll of honor in a prominent position in this pavilion.

"The report deals with the position of the club in a manner similar to that adopted last year and shows you how we stand. You will notice that we start the year with a balance in hand of \$1,246.79, which under existing conditions will I hope be considered satisfactory; the subscription and entrance fee account shows a decline for the season under review; it behoves us all to do what is possible to induce eligible sportsmen to support the Cricket Club even if they no longer wear the flannels; we start the new season with a list of playing members who pay their \$25.00 per annum of 142 compared with 216 for last year, this is accounted for by so many of our members now serving their King and country.

"During the 1915 season the club was faced with extraordinary expenditure on account of the damage to the pavilion, due from the typhoon of July last, and the Electricity Department found it absolutely necessary to rewire the whole of the building; these two items cost the club just over \$600. There always will be a considerable sum to expend annually for the upkeep of the timber part of the pavilion.

"It was very fortunate under present conditions we were able to play so many matches. It appears to me that to keep the game going until our brave fellows return, the different Cricket Clubs will have to combine as much as possible to enable interesting matches to be played, as there is no doubt a very considerable depletion of the regular playing members not only in this, but all the other cricket clubs.

"Championship series of games had to be left in an unfinished state owing to the difficulty of raising teams at the end of the season; the 2nd XI managed to tie with an equal number of points with the B.A.T. in the League Division, whilst the evening matches did not obtain that amount of support which was hoped for at the beginning of the season, but all will come right again when the war is over.

"Cricket must be kept up, as it is the best training ground for our youngsters. The cricketer requires to have good nerve, as during the game many changes take place, and often when it appears to be a certain victory it has been lost by a mistake. He must also be unselfish, as matches are only won by the combined efforts of the whole eleven working for one end. This is exactly what we are doing in this great war. It will be the combined splendid efforts of the Allies that will win the war. Coalition, to my mind, is very different from treaties, which, as we now know, may be torn up as a scrap of paper. We must, therefore, all do our best to keep the old game going until the war is over.

"An extraordinary meeting was called for June 23rd last when a resolution was duly passed altering the rule relative to the annual general meeting which, as you know, is now called after the season opens; it was thought that the interest of members would be stimulated in the affairs of the club were the meeting held during the progress of the playing months.

"It was found necessary to effect a change in the bar arrangements for the present season, and it is hoped that the arrangements now in force will meet with the approval of members and that less complaints will be the result.

"A petition from 60 playing members of the Club was sent to the Committee requesting that members of

Again, the Brooklyn
Defeats Wilmington

You have to hand it to the Wilmington baseball team for tenacity. Divers and sundry times have they clashed with the nine from the flag-ship Brooklyn, and each time the spirit has come mightily upon their adversaries and they have been snitten hip and thigh.

Yesterday there was another game between the ancient enemies. The result was 6 to 1 in favor of Brooklyn. It was more of a practice game than anything else, only five innings being played.

There will be another game Sunday afternoon. The Wilmington will play the Brooklyn.

In view of the deadly showing of the Brooklyn team, the Shanghai Club has settled down to serious battle practice. The two nines will meet at 3.30 o'clock Saturday and there is no desire on the part of the local men to lose their goat at the first game of the season.

PUBLIC SCHOOL SPORTS

The annual sports of the Shanghai Public School for Boys will take place on Saturday afternoon at the Hongkew Park. The usual events will be run off.

MEDDLER DIES IN FRANCE

Get of Famous Racer Won About \$1,200,000 Gold

New York, April 30.—Clarence H. Mackay has received word from France of the death of the noted stallion Meddler at his stud farm in Normandy.

Meddler was one of the greatest sires of his time. He was bred in 1890 by G. Abington Baird, who was known as the English turf as Squire Abington.

Meddler was the first on the list of winning sires in 1904, with \$200,000 to his credit; third in 1905, with \$133,700, and first in 1906, with \$151,243. From 1897 to 1914, inclusive, the get of Meddler have won in the United States 354 races, to the value of \$932,561. When the winnings of the get of this noted stallion in England, France, and other countries on the Continent are added it brings the amount up to nearly \$1,200,000.

Meddler was imported by St. Germain, who won every race in which he started as a two-year-old. His first, second, and third dams, Bunsby, Spinaway, and Queen Bertha, each won the Oaks. The first two won the One Thousand Guineas as well, while the third produced an additional One Thousand Guineas and Oaks winner in Wheel of Fortune.

W. H. Forbes of Boston was the first turfman in this country to own Meddler. He went over to England to buy the stallion when he heard it was on the market, and paid \$75,000 for him. On the death of Forbes he was again put up and sold to Sydney Paget, acting on behalf of the late William C. Whitney, for the sum of \$49,000. When Whitney died the estate put Meddler under the hammer, and Matthew Corbett bid him in for \$51,000 at a Madison Square Garden sale. Clarence H. Mackay soon afterward purchased him for a sum said to have been \$70,000, and placed him at the head of his stud at Haras de Fresnay, in France.

STEVE BLOOMER CRIPPLED

London, April 23.—Steve Bloomer, the famous Derby County and English international soccer player, who has been a prisoner of war in Germany since the outbreak of hostilities, has met with an accident that incapacitates him the remainder of his life. He has twisted his knee so badly that there is no hope that it will ever get right again. Bloomer represented England in the international games on twenty-three occasions.

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News Brevities

A preliminary announcement of the complimentary benefit to be tendered to Mr. J. J. Inokay—conductor of the Astor House Hotel orchestra, who is leaving soon—appears on page 9 of this issue. The performance is to take place at the Lyceum Theater on Thursday, June 1, and booking opens tomorrow at Moutrie's. Full particulars will be announced later.

A dance is to take place, by special request, at the Astor House Hotel tomorrow night, after Mme. Foret's concert at the Lyceum Theater. Dancing is to be started at 11 o'clock.

The Kiangwan Races are advertised for the 3rd and 5th of June, the first saddling bell being at 2.15 p.m. daily. Special trains leave at 1.50 and 2.25 p.m. each day.

Capt. Hilton-Johnson will deliver a lecture before the Union Church Literary and Social Guild on trench warfare at 9 o'clock tonight.

The Three Yakowleffs, Russian dancers, will reappear, by special request, at the Victoria Theater tomorrow night. The engagement of these remarkable dancers was to have ended last night, but they have proved so popular that the management has booked them for one more appearance. It is said that this will be the last performance of the troupe here.

An armed robbery occurred last night in a Chinese house at No. 1533 Avenue Road. Seven men, four armed with revolvers, entered the place at about 7.30. They fired on shot to terrorize the inmates and after ransacking the place escaped with a quantity of clothing and jewelry the value of which has not been determined. No-one was hurt.

TSAR AT ODESSA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, May 24.—The Emperor and Empress of Russia and the Tsarevitch have arrived at Odessa. They received an enthusiastic reception when the Emperor reviewed the troops.

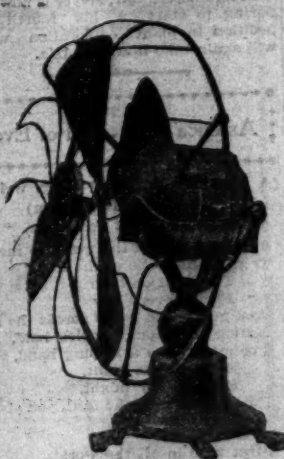
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A Comedy Of War

British Headquarters, France, April 9.—A good specimen of a Fokker machine is now in British hands.

A strapping soldier—an ex-Guardsman now belonging to a signal company of the Royal Engineers, was trundling along on his bicycle, when, he suddenly came upon the scene of the landing. He beheld an aeroplane which was clearly not of British pattern, and a well-swathed figure standing by it. The idea that it was likely to prove an enemy machine never entered the soldier's head. He frankly admits that he took it to be a French aeroplane which had been forced to alight. Having dismounted, he went up to the boche with his hand extended and a genial smile. The German shook silently and sadly. The well-meaning Tommy then began to flounder into pigeon-French. The Boche murmured and slowly wagged his head.

The soldier then moved towards the machine with the idea of investigating the trouble which had brought it to earth. It was just at this juncture a party of Fusiliers came around a bend of the road. Taking in the situation—a black cross aeroplane on the ground and what was evidently one of its occupants trying to get the engine to work again—they came on at the double, unsaluting their rifles as they came.

The engineer's presence of mind seems to have gone by the board. He suspected some trick and took to his heels. This was nearly his undoing. The Fusiliers, concluding that he was a Boche trying to make away with papers or photographs, paused and let fly. Happily the aim was too hurried to be good. The soldier took a flying leap into the roadside ditch and there awaited capture.

When he learned that he had missed the chance of making this fine capture himself single-handed I am told his language was quite unrepeatable.

The last straw was the guttural chortling of the German airman, who had never moved throughout and was not therefore fired at.

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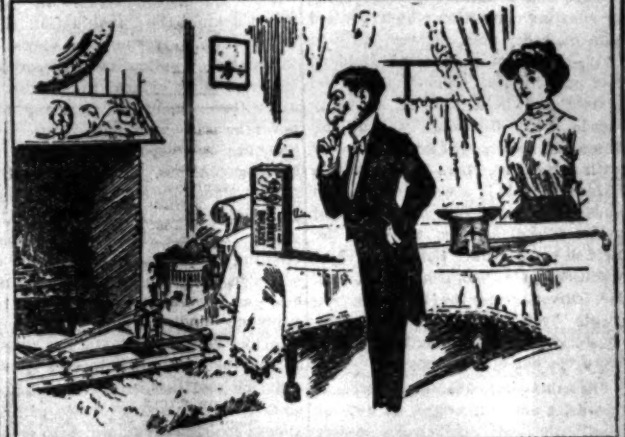
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TIEN-TSIN, CHINA

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS BY THE CHINA
NATIONAL PRESS INCORPORATED

THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor

WEATHER

The weather will continue to improve
in our regions. Fresh northerly
breezes north of the 35th parallel.

SHANGHAI, MAY 26, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Lord Roberts, Lord Haldane And An American Admiral

By Gertrude Atherton

(The Famous American Novelist)

IS Rear Admiral Fiske's to be a voice crying in the wilderness like that of Lord Roberts from 1905 to August, 1914? In Frederick Scott Oliver's "Ordeal by Battle" (would that all Americans would read that momentous work), there is a summary of the great little General's attempts to rouse his country to a sense of its danger and weakness, and the smug and snarling opposition which greeted him on every side. It was early in 1912, mind you, that Lord Haldane had paid his now famous visit to the Kaiser and been told in so many words what Germany was up to. Time and history will deal so harshly with certain members of the British Cabinet that it is a waste of space to abuse them now. But they knew, and never raised a voice to warn the British people that "Bobs" was right when the press was denouncing him. Mr. Oliver gives the following excerpts from Lord Roberts' Manchester speech which finally provoked the press out of their boycott:

"In the year 1912 our German friends, I am well aware, do not—at least, in sensible circles—assert dogmatically that a war with Great Britain will take place this year or next, but in their heart of hearts they know, every man of them, that—just as in 1866 and just as in 1870—war will take place the instant the German forces by land and sea are, by their superiority at every point, as certain of victory as anything in human calculation can be made certain. Germany strikes when Germany's hour has struck. That is the time-honored policy of her foreign office. That was the policy relentlessly pursued by Bismarck and Moltke in 1866 and 1870. It has been her policy decade by decade since that date. It is her policy at the present hour.

"It is an excellent policy. It is, or should be, the policy of every nation prepared to play a great part in history. Upon that policy Germany has, within the last ten years, sprung as at a bound from one of the weakest naval powers to the greatest naval power save one upon this globe.

"Such, gentlemen, is the origin, and such the considerations which have fostered in me the growth of the conviction that in some form of national service is the only salvation of this nation and this empire. The territorial force is now an acknowledged failure—a failure in discipline, a failure in equipment, a failure in numbers, a failure in energy."

Here are some of the comments on this speech, preserved for ever in the files of the ablest newspapers in the United Kingdom. The first is a series of quotations from The Nation, made by Mr. Oliver:

"There ought to be some means of bringing to book a soldier, in the receipt of money from the State, who speaks of a friendly power as Lord Roberts spoke of Germany." He was accused roundly of predicting and encouraging a vast and "hideous conflict" between the two countries. Lord Roberts was a "successful" soldier, but without "training in statesmanship." He "had never shown any gift for it." His was the "average Tory intellect." He was a "complete contrast" to Wellington, who possessed two great qualities, for "he set a high value on peace and he knew how to estimate and bow to the governing forces of national policy. . . . Lord Roberts possesses neither of these attributes. He is a mere jingo in opinion and character, and he interprets the life and interests of this nation and this empire by the crude lusts and fears which haunt the unimaginative soldier's brain."

(Mr. Oliver here points out that the journalists of Wellington's day were almost as hard on him; also that no man more passionately desired to see the world at peace than Lord Roberts. It was to accomplish that object that

he threw his great reputation to the lions.)

Mr. Oliver proceeds with the fulminations of The Nation, too great a journal to have been so purblind at any time:

"He [Lord Roberts] desires us to remain a free nation in the same breath that he invites us to come under the yoke of conscription [intolerable indeed that the citizens of a free nation should be ordered to fit themselves for defending their common freedom, says Mr. Oliver.]

Lord Roberts' proposition, therefore, is merely foolish; it is his way of commending it, which is merely wicked. . . . Germany does not happen to have struck anybody since 1870, and she struck then to secure national unity and to put an end to the standing menace of French imperialism. Since then she has remained the most peaceful and the most self-contained, although doubtless not the most sympathetic, member of the European family.

Germany, the target of every cheap dealer in historic slapdash, is in substance the Germany of 1870 (i.e., in extent of territory), with a great industrial dominion super-added by the force of science and commercial enterprise. That is the story across which Lord Roberts scrawls his ignorant libel. . . . These are the morals fitter for a wolf pack than for a society of Christian men."

The Manchester Guardian protested against the "insinuation that the German Government's views of international policy are less scrupulous and more cynical than those of other Governments. Germany has never been accused with justice of breaking her word, of disloyalty to her engagements, or of insincerity. Prussia's character is blunt, straightforward, and unsentimental."

The London Daily News and Evening Standard delivered themselves in the same strain. They all bear an extraordinary family resemblance to the arguments of our own foes of preparedness and peace-at-any-price. Britain was great and rich and powerful. She wanted no more of the earth's surface, merely a long era of peace in which to enjoy her unexampled prosperity. Germany hated and despised her for taking so little trouble to guard her billions, her luxurious ease, her vast power in the world. Being on the job every minute herself, she naturally came to regard Britain as degenerate, eaten to the core with sloth, love of luxury, and party politics.

She had a rude awakening, but, as Mr. Oliver demonstrates, and as Lord Roberts well knew there would have been no awakening, for there would have been no war, if every able-bodied man in Britain had been armed and alert. So no doubt they would have been had it not been for their leaders, who were afraid of coming out with an honest warning lest they be hurled from power. They are supposed to represent the people, these "leaders," and their fear of the people is inordinate. That is the one curse of democracy. The men who ought to think for the people, lead them in something more than a farcical meaning of the word, and be as bold as men of superior minds always should be, cringe and fawn and lie, rather than risk their own precious careers. If the British Cabinet had heeded not only Lord Roberts, but the five warnings so sharply set forth by Mr. Oliver, concluding with Lord Haldane's ludicrous experience in 1892, Europe would be at peace today, and no-one, supposing she could have had a vision of the last twenty months, more delighted than Germany.

One argument of our pacifists, the bitter opposers of preparedness, is that the munition makers are all grafters and would make too much money. Well, heaven knows it does seem at times as if all the world was a grafter, but there is just a bare possibility that a strong and determined Government could block a good deal of this particular form of graft. If it could not, do the American people fancy they would lose more by the munition makers than by an invading power that immediately annexed our banks and all other available wealth? The world is far from perfect yet, "the world" being a euphemism for human nature, but at least let us develop the foresight to keep what we have and not run the risk of turning our own delectable land into a stinking battlefield. Grafters we can reform in time if we have to pilot them into the paths of virtue by the scruffs of their necks. There isn't a youth in the country who wouldn't be improved in physique and ideals by military training during which he was forced to think for the time being of himself second and his country first. But hurled into a war as unprepared as Britain was in land forces, we should lose the flower of our manhood as she has done, and for a full generation inhabit a land of desolation.

PLANT EXPLORATION IN CHINA

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—

One of the latest acquisitions to American fruit-growing is the jujube. This tree, discovered in the interior of China by Mr. Frank N. Meyer, plant explorer of the Department of Agriculture, is now being watched with a great deal of interest by scientists in its new career on American soil. So far, the results are distinctly satisfactory, and the latest reports seem to indicate that it will not be long before we are eating jujube salad and preserved jujube as a matter of course. The jujube fruit is a small brownish morsel, which, when fresh, has a unique and delicious flavor, and when dried, is somewhat similar to the Persian date.

Besides the jujube, Mr. Meyer brought back from China many other singular specimens which will probably prove valuable to this country, including a wild peach, various marsh vegetables, species of bamboo sprouts and garden vegetables, huge persimmons and a new yellow rose. These are already under experimentation by the department, which is grafting the roots of the peach tree, crossing the rose with other species, and planting the various seeds and scions.

China was chosen as the hunting grounds of plant exploration because its climatic conditions are similar to those of this country, some portions corresponding with our eastern coast and others with the semi-arid regions of our South-West. Consequently, in some places the flora is so like that seen in this country that at times it was difficult for Mr. Meyer to believe he was in China and not in New Jersey or Indiana.

Mr. Meyer and his outfit traveled by caravan and on foot through the vast sections of China where railroads are not, visiting all the small agricultural villages and also individual farms. The Chinese farmer who by experimentation has produced a superior variety of some fruit or vegetable is extremely loth to advertise the fact to any but his nearest relatives, so that sometimes an extraordinary species grown on one farm will be absolutely unknown a few miles away. Moreover, he has a strong antipathy to using any of the modern methods employed for the preservation of a plant, such as spraying, and treatment for specific diseases; for such things were unknown to his ancestors and therefore could have no possible merit in his eyes. Hence many ancient varieties at one time prolific throughout China have either become extinct, or may be discovered growing on occasional remote farms. One variety of peach, for example, which formerly grew in great abundance around Shanghai, has completely died out. Many of these almost extinct varieties may be restored to usefulness by Western methods.

The collection of plant material in interior China is not without its difficulties, perhaps the greatest of which is the packing and the exporting of the product. Scions and cuttings must often be collected in the severe winter weather and packed in damp moss immediately after they are cut. In moistening the moss, Mr. Meyer often found it necessary to heat the water in order to prevent it from freezing, and even so, the next hour would sometimes see the package frozen hard. In North China there is also a prejudice against all modern innovations not in vogue with the ancestors, whose lineage evidently begins with the original Chinese cave man, for the ins are even without stoves. The windows, which are made of paper are usually broken, admitting icy breezes and creating an atmosphere even colder than the outdoors. Mr. Meyer was compelled to carry these frozen parcels of scions and cuttings around with him sometimes for weeks before he reached a post office that would forward them direct to the department at Washington, or to the consul-general at Shanghai.

Growing in the semi-arid sections of China, generally neglected and in soil of alkaline substance, Mr. Meyer found the jujube tree. He immediately brought it to the American South-West and packed some jujubes off to the department, which planted them in California and Texas. The jujube, in its wild state, grows in the waste places and spravle over ancient walls in northern China, producing a small, hard, sour fruit which is not fit for use.

By crossing the various species, of which there are nearly four hundred, the Chinese farmers have produced a fruit that is sweet and luscious, highly prized by the mandarins for New Year's presents and by the keepers of hotels catering to the European trade. The jujube tree is now bearing heavy

crops in Fresno, Chico, Indio and Bard, California, and in Fort Worth, Austin and San Antonio, Texas. Years ago, a quantity of jujubes were distributed throughout the southern Atlantic states, but, being seedlings, these trees did not produce good fruit.

The Chinese are now growing a large variety of persimmons unknown in this country, for drying purposes. The fruit is picked just as it ripens and before it has had a chance to become mushy and soft. It is then peeled and slashed and strung up on lines to dry in the sun and wind. When it has been thus suspended for several weeks, it is distributed in piles and covered with matting, when the curing process begins, forming an outer layer of grape-sugar. This persimmon is also flourishing wherever it has been planted in our own South-West.

While traveling on foot through a deep ravine in northern China, Mr. Meyer came upon what is thought to be the original wild peach from which all the cultivated species of the world were grown. Upon questioning the Chinese gardeners, he found that they were using the roots of this plant for grafting purposes since it was resistant to alkali and cold. He succeeded in shipping seeds of this variety to the department, that have since produced excellent results in California and Texas, and have even flourished beyond the northern peach belt of Iowa.

Varieties of bamboo were also brought over by Mr. Meyer who found that in addition to building their houses and furniture of this wood, the Chinese grew many species of succulent bamboo sprouts which are in great demand as vegetables. Quantities of bamboo shoots are raised in the Chinaman's front yard, and keep the family supplied with a fresh, crisp vegetable. Americans in China have become quite fond of the bamboo sprout, so that if raised in this country, it would probably be a popular item on the American bill of fare.

After spending many months in Chinese inns and hotels, it occurred to Mr. Meyer to wonder why Americans used so little ginger in cooking. To the Chinaman ginger is something quite as necessary as salt. He has shredded ginger in his soups, sliced ginger with his meats, and so on throughout the entire diet. He grows it in enormous quantities in the moist, hot earth of South China, especially around Canton, and exports annually many shiploads to all parts of the world. Some ginger is also grown in the drier and cooler climate of the Shantung province which has about the same latitude as Knoxville, Tennessee. The Chinese inherit their taste for ginger from Confucius, who admonished them to eat ginger at least once every day.

The work of the plant explorer is invaluable to the progress of agriculture. We have made tremendous strides in cultivating the species of our own soil within the short time that we have been a country, but the Chinese have been farmers for four thousand years. Hence China is full of queer species and new lessons in crossing and grafting. Among other things, Mr. Meyer brought back several marsh vegetables which the Chinese grow under water on their marsh lands. Many kinds of such character are now lying worthless in this country because the owners have not the money to drain and treat them, when by following the Chinese method of raising vegetables, they might be making money. Mr. Meyer is now preparing to start on his fourth expedition in plant exploration which will again take him into Asia.

America First and For Ever

(A National Marching Song, written by Richard Linthicum)
(Music Right Reserved)

First land in all the world to me,
O great Republic of the free,
Thy light on high
Floods every sky
And marks the paths across the sea,
Nation of nations, peoples' land,
For every race a helping hand,
Swift in the right,
Slow in thy might,
First in our love and faith you stand.

Chorus:
First land in all the world,
With freedom's flag unfurled,
Emblem of Union States, each State a star,
Thy sons of native birth,
Thy sons from all the earth,
We love and serve thee first, in peace or war.

By thy immortal patriot sire
Whose lofty valor still inspires,
We now renew
Their pledge to you,
Here by thy sacred altar fires,
Truly we'll keep the vows they swore,
And if thy battle eagles soar,
We answer all
Thy trumpet's call,
First, last and thine for evermore!

America's Position

By Alexander Lyle-Samuel
(Daily Mail)

"I have just come from America to New York," said a professor of a Western University at a luncheon last December, and in that paradoxical sentence is conveyed a truth which must be made clear if the people of England are to understand anything of the American people.

For, unfortunately, most English people who have never travelled in the North American continent still seem to have a hazy impression of New York as the capital city of the United States, and that beyond it, north, south, east, and west, are the provinces, with their many great provincial cities.

An even greater mistake is to think that in the United States there is a united nation as to political thought and international outlook. The fact is that while all who live under the flag proudly insist that each is a real and true American, yet the result of the physical obstacles of distance and variety in race is that there is no common thought radiating from any central point.

America is not a homogeneous nation; it is a hyphen-nation. Large numbers of its citizens are not satisfied to be American; they are Irish-American, German-American, Greek-American, Italian-American, and so forth. If the fires of patriotism built under this melting-pot at any point burn hot enough the mass might be fused to something approaching consistency; but it would certainly require an outrage threatening by conquest the very life of the nation itself to effect this. No attacks upon the honor or dignity of the people of the United States would ever find a united nation to resent them.

And yet it is true to say that an overwhelming majority of the heterogeneous citizens of the United States, placed by some as high as 90 per cent, is sympathetic to the cause of the Allies. But there is a vast difference between wishing success to the Allies and feeling an honorable compulsion to participate actively in an attempt to secure it. It is a very long step from comradeship in thought to comradeship on the battlefield. And if the people here keep clearly in their minds that the distance across the United States, after you have landed in New York, is as far as the distance you have traversed across the ocean, it will be realized that the people in Western America have no pressing sense of neighborhood to us in Europe.

The idea which has been spread that the trouble of the Administration to make itself felt more aggressively is due to the embarrassment of a large German population is not true. The most careful estimates would show that the German-born, and children of German-born parents, in the United States hardly number three millions; and of those a very considerable proportion are not at all sympathetic to the Prussian idea of a militaristic control of national life. Probably more of them emigrated from Germany to be released from that even than to improve their prospects. But, curiously enough, it is the descendants of German stock of three or four generations back who are the noisy and aggressive pro-Germans in America. Distance has lent enchantment to their view of the dear Fatherland, and the Kaiser is a highly decorated and handsome-looking god to whom they are prepared to offer homage with the Atlantic Ocean between as a safeguard. In short, they see him in a mirror of water, and, thus viewed, he seems to dwarf even the statue of Liberty itself. But adding together the total population of German-born and descendants of German-born in the United States, it does not number eight millions all told; and the paid circulation of daily papers printed in the German language throughout the continent is very little over 100,000 copies per day.

Of the American Press, generally speaking, it would be impossible to exaggerate the service it has done to the cause of the Allies in the accuracy and fulness with which it has put the causes and nature of the present conflict before its readers. There have been a few notable exceptions, but on the whole, from our point of view, the American Press has been simply splendid. The leading articles in the New York Times in particular have stirred and thrilled those who were fortunate enough to read them by the passion and the lucidity with which they have contrasted the prospects of a world to be either given over to Prussian authority or to be dedicated to ideals of freedom. And it may be accepted absolutely that thinking American people most clearly understand that the future development of America along the lines of the ideals of the Fathers who dedicated the country to freedom is only possible if the Allies succeed in upholding these ideals with the sword.

A democracy such as exists in that great Republic has naturally no militaristic sympathies or aggressive purpose. It is idle for people to inquire whether President Wilson will make war or keep the peace. As a President, on a short term, of a Republic, it is for the people in unity of thought and feeling to authorize him to demand of Congress the

powers necessary both to declare and wage war. A great deal of unpermitted and often bitter criticism is poured out on President Wilson—who is in the difficult position of being the titular head of a nation more united in name than in anything else.

America never expected the European war, and certainly never contemplated that if war came it would be any direct concern of hers. When Belgium was violated the people, among the most humanitarian of any in the world, were shocked beyond description and condemned Germany in violent and unlimited and seething terms; but the President ordered a prompt and cold neutrality as the policy of a sympathetic people. When the Lusitania was sunk, and the other murderings of American citizens took place, it was realized by some that perhaps too great a reliance had been placed upon good faith, and that there should have been more faith put in the strength of a good right arm. And when the people realized how absolutely unprepared they were a movement was started, called the "National Security League," which has branches in every State, and numbers adherents by tens of thousands.

It is true that at this present moment America is not in the military sense a power. But she is a power-house. And should her strings and impulses lead her to generate and co-ordinate her resources and forces for war, she would not merely be capable of resisting any acts of aggression towards herself, but would be capable also of playing a leading part in the settlement of international conflicts arising because there were those in the world who desired that Liberty should perish.

Correspondence

The Bank of Communications

Editor THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir,—In today's issue of your paper, under the heading: "Japanese Cleared of Complicity in Gen. Chen Murder" there appears the following:

"Light has been thrown on the possible power behind the murder by the statement of a responsible Japanese. He says that shortly before the assassination Peking transmitted \$700,000 to the local Bank of Communications. . . . He declares that this was to be used for the assassination. This report tallies exactly with that of Republicans who say that Yuan Shih-kai footed the bill for the murder. An interesting angle of this report is found in the fact that the assassination came after the government moratorium was put into force and the Bank of Communications locked its doors."

We beg to state that there is not an atom of truth in the yarn spun by "a responsible Japanese" with regard to the transfer of \$700,000 from Peking to our office here.

Whether this Japanese report "tallies with that of Republicans" and whether all this constitutes an interesting angle (it looks to us rather like a triangle) is quite immaterial as far as our Bank is concerned.

We shall thank you to kindly publish this reply in your next issue, obiding

Yours faithfully,

Chao Ching-hua,
Bank of Communications.

Nobody Home

Ambassador Bernstorff to Secretary Lansing, absent-mindedly: "Yours of the 18th ultimatum received," etc.

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Walking Sticks
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Light-Weight Summer

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

Questions Answered

Do You Know That—

The Flying Dutchman
R. F.—The "Flying Dutchman" was a ship, purely legendary, of course, that the old mariners used to see sailing "like mad" about the Cape of Good Hope in very stormy weather. The legend goes that her captain swore so fearful an oath one day that, as a punishment for his blasphemous language, he was compelled to beat about the seas until the Day of Judgment.

The ants of South America are wonderfully industrious. They have been known to construct a tunnel three miles long.

The prickly saltwort which is common on sandy shores, was once much used in preparing carbonate of soda.

New Zealand's highest waterfall, named the Sutherland, measures one thousand nine hundred and four feet.

Lace was known in Venice at an early period, and was not unknown to the Greeks and the Romans.

Ancient Egyptians
T. H. R.—The race, or breed, of the men who built the Pyramids is, and will probably remain, an ethnological mystery. They were not white or black, nor has it been possible clearly to identify them with the Turanian or Arab races. We simply do not know the kind of people they were. They were probably a mixture of many breeds.

Taking Tonics By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Tonics are the oldest medicines on earth, and still the most popular. "Age cannot wither them, nor custom stale their infinite variety"—of bitterness. In primitive days the woods were literally full of them, for all that was needed to give a root or an herb a start and a reputation in advance was a bitter taste.

Indeed, we need not go very far back to reach that stage, for in the household medicine of our remote

country districts of today almost every herb or root that has a clean, bitter taste, and is not either absolutely nauseating or poisonous, has a reputation as a remedy in some disease—hoarhound, camomile, gentian, wild cherry bark, prickly ash bark, blood root, golden seal, poke root and "yarb teas" of horrible potency.

Every wise woman and mother in Israel has a whole battery of them in

reserve, guaranteed to cure after the fashion of the famous specific of the dear old lady in one of Frank Stockton's imitable stories. No matter what was wrong with the patient, within twenty minutes after he had taken one dose he didn't know there was anything the matter with him 'ceptin' a bitter taste in his mouth! Just what was the origin of this singular instinct for the bitter is still a puzzle. In fact, no doubt, the sharp and clearcut effect produced, certainly a change for the better, and, of course, any improvement that might follow was credited to the medicine. Partly from the quaint old demon-theory of disease, with the idea of making it as uncomfortable as possible for the spirit which had taken possession of the body.

But whatever its origin, it led to some interesting and important practical results, and that is the dis-

covery of some of our most active and widely-used medicines, most of which are not tonics at all. One fiercely bitter-tasting bark, chewed by the Indians of Peru as a tonic, turned out to contain quinine, the sovereign and even to this day almost the only specific against malaria.

A bitter and puerile leaf chewed by the natives of South America was found to have wonderfully exhilarating effects, and out of it finally came that good servant, as a local anesthetic, but had master, as a "dope"—cocaine. A bitter gum from Africa, called aloes, grew into a world-wide reputation as a powerful purgative, rivalled only by the pungent buckthorn bark and cascara, both simple bitters to begin with. While the bitter cucumber yielded colocynth, well but unpleasantly known as one of the main ingredients in the historic "Compound Cathartic Pill" of the Pharmacopoeia. Another "yarb tea" leaf of Oriental household fame became senna, the laxative of every home medicine chest, better known of recent years under the pleasing titles of California Syrup of Figs and Castoria.

Aided Medical Progress
Most fateful of all, the clingingly bitter milky juice that oozes out of a cut in a green poppy-head turned out to be opium, the greatest and most merciful of pain relievers and the terrible scourge of the dreamer of pipe dreams.

In fact it would hardly be too much to say that much of the progress of medicine, upon the drug and curative side, has been a process of testing out remedies believed to be "strengthening," to "build you up," to make you feel better, and discovering that one after another they were either laxatives or narcotics or fever-specifics or else had no curative effect at all. Which has finally brought us, in this day of grace and enlightenment, to the interesting position that we have practically no such drug left as a tonic, in the popular and primitive sense of the term! That is to say, there is no drug which in itself adds any strength to the body, adds any health to the body, and very few which improve the appetite. Yet we are taking tonics by the gallon and the barrel, particularly at this time of year. What's the answer?

Public Getting Shrewd
One reason for this extraordinary discrepancy between our belief and the facts in the case is that, fortunately, many tonic-takers nowadays are getting shrewd enough to have two strings to their bow, or be given two if they consult a physician. Very often now a tonic prescription is simply a mild laxative or intestinal antiseptic or a digestive and appetizer,

which is given to the patient because he insists upon having something to take out of a bottle in a spoon. While under cover of this remedy he is also given good hygienic advice as to his diet, his exercise, his hours of work and sleep.

For the purpose of getting the good out of his medicine the patient is willing to submit to a number of troublesome and inconvenient changes in his habits, which he would bitterly resent and probably fall altogether to carry out unless he had this medicine hope to guide and stimulate him.

The Manicure Lady

She Discourses on Spring and the New Hat

By William F. Kirk

"Well," said the Manicure Lady, "now that gentle Spring has come tripping into town, with blossoms and birds, I gotta get a new lid."

"The one you got looks pretty swell to me," said the Head Barber.

"You talk like a husband," said the Manicure Lady. "That's the only kind of compliments a married woman gets from her husband. He always tells her how swell her hats and dresses look, so she won't get tired of them and want new ones. I'm onto 'em, George."

"I didn't care how many new hats you get," said the Head Barber. "I just said I like the hat you're wearing now, and when I said I didn't expect to get barked at."

"I didn't mean to speak harsh, George," said the Manicure Lady hastily. "It would serve me right if you never gave me no compliments, I guess. But my mind is made up about a new hat, and I'm going to have one. I seen a swell one in a window yesterday for twelve iron men."

"Why don't you make your brother Wilfred pay you what he owes you?" asked the Head Barber. "He ought to be selling a lot of Spring poetry nowadays."

"Nothing doing," said the Manicure Lady. "Wilfred says that on account of the war the poetry market has kind of slumped. He wrote a fine poem about Germany for a German paper, and they sent it back. It was hard for him to write it, too, because he is kind of for the Allies."

"I guess the lot of a poet is always hard and sad, George. Some of the old timers starved to death."

"Well," said the Head Barber, "I hope you get your new hat, lid. I was reading once where some fellow said that women thrive on affection, but I guess they thrive on hats, too."

INTERNATIONAL
CLEANING AND
DYEING WORKS

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F 126 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
(Opposite the Race Course).

Carpets beaten by electric motor and stored for the summer.

Mrs. Florence A. Bassity

will conduct an

International Montessori Training Course
For Teachers, Parents, and those interested in Child Welfare duringJune, July, August, September.
Detailed information may be had by addressingMRS. BASSITY,
Kalee HotelA Question
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and Price

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SHANGHAI

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Blue and Black Print Paper, Drawing Paper, Profile Paper and Cloth, Drawing Instruments, Drawing Inks, Drawing Tables, Water Colours, etc.

Engineers & Architects Levels, Railroad and Mining Transits, Range Finders, Angle Mirrors, Ranging Poles, Levelling Rods, Measuring Tapes and Chains, etc.

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Healthfulness—

The First Consideration



There should be no question about the purity and healthful quality of the food which you give to your children.

Mothers and housekeepers who are well-informed do not accept inferior milks.

Absolutely Pure and Wholesome

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY,
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA

TO GARDENERS

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA is a stimulant which benefits all plants in the early stages of their growth.

For LAWNS, apply it as a top dressing, weekly, from the middle of April to the beginning of June.

For VEGETABLES, apply the dressing between the rows.

For PLANTS in Pots, apply at the rate of a teaspoonful to a gallon of water, once or twice a week, according to the Plant.

Price 25 cents per tin, about one pound.

For larger quantities the price is reduced.

SHANGHAI GAS CO., LTD.

5 Thibet Road. Showroom, 29 Nanking Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

Money and Bullion

Mex. Dollars: Market rates:	72.55
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	1981
Copper Cash	1981
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 3-0-Tls.	6.67
Exch. @ 72.5-Mex. ...	9.20
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	34.3d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	—
Ex. Paris on London, ...	Fr. 28.24
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. ...	476.75
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 3-0
India	T.T. 222 1/2
Paris	T.T. 423
New York	T.T. 70%
Hongkong	T.T. 71%
Japan	T.T. 71 1/4
Batavia	T.T. 168

Banks' Lying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	4 m-s. Dcs. 4-1/4
London	6 m-s. Cds. 3-1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcs. 4-1/4
Paris	4 m-s. 449
New York	4 m-s. 73 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR MAY

1 Lk. 1s.	5.65
1 Lk. 1s.	4.18
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09
1 Lk. 1s.	4.09

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange

Bank of China
(Shanghai branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Newchwang, Demand, 105 1/2
On Hankow, Demand, 105 1/2
On Chungking, Demand, 110 1/2
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Langkats Tls. 27.00
Langkats Tls. 26.75
New Eng. and S. B. Works
Tls. 9.00

Almas Tls. 15.00

Chemor Uniteds Tls. 2.17 1/2

Teapings Tls. 3.00

Sungai Duri Tls. 13.50

Cathays (Ord.) Tls. 2.00

Shanghai-Malay (ord.) Tls. 7.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, May 25, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Pengkalans Tls. 12.00 June
Chempeckas Tls. 16.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.10 June
Chengs Tls. 4.60 cash
Cathays "O" Tls. 2.00 cash

"BICKERTON'S"

PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 20 years

488 Bunching Well Road, Seven miles from the city, which is the best place for a holiday under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1471.

Lane, Crawford and Co. Pay 8 Per Cent

At the annual meeting of shareholders in Lane, Crawford and Co., held yesterday at the head office in Nanking Road, a dividend of 8 per cent was declared. Mr. James Ambrose presided, the other directors present being Messrs. D. W. Crawford, E. H. Dunning and R. J. Bowerman and there were 1,524 shares represented.

The chairman said: "The report and statement of accounts for the year ended February 29, 1916, having been for some time in your possession, I propose taking them as read."

"Your directors have very much pleasure in presenting to you what is, in their opinion, a most satisfactory result of the year's working, a year full of very great difficulties due to the war in Europe and I can assure you that, what with the difficulty, first of all, in the purchasing of goods and then in getting them out of England, owing to want of tonnage, together with numerous other obstructions in getting them here, your directors and the staff have had no light job in keeping the business running satisfactorily during the year."

"Home prices, together with freight and insurance, were largely advanced during the year, so much so that, in some cases, the retail prices here could not be advanced to meet the increased laid-down cost and profits in such cases were reduced to almost a vanishing point and, so long as the war lasts, your directors see no probability of an improvement in the present condition of affairs."

"With regard to the accounts now before you, working account shows a profit for the year of \$43,713.43, as against \$27,824.47 for the previous year. Land and buildings stood in our books on February 28, 1915, at \$380,000. No alterations or additions have been made to the latter during the year, but, as will be seen from the balance sheet, we have written off the sum of \$10,000 as depreciation, and this item now figures in our assets at \$270,000."

"In 1907, the adjoining premises were purchased, to finance which we issued debentures, bearing interest at 7% per annum, to the amount of Tels 110,000. Last year, these de-

bentures were called in and repaid and an issue of a similar amount made, bearing interest at 6% per annum, all of which were readily taken up by the holders of the first issue and by which change we have effected a saving in our expenditure of Tels 1,100 per annum.

"Furniture and fittings stood in your last balance sheet at \$18,038.16 and, after debiting this item with certain additions during the year and writing off the sum of \$5,000 for depreciation, they now stand at \$13,038.17."

"The stock, after deducting from it the balance standing at credit of exchange fluctuation account, figures in the balance sheet at \$260,619.81, as against \$294,578.90 the previous year and it has been valued on most conservative lines. Bank overdraft is \$93,340.58, as against \$150,239.63, a reduction of \$57,049.04 during the year, which, we consider, very satisfactory."

"After writing off what your directors consider an ample amount for bad and doubtful debts and increasing our reserve by \$5,000, sundry debtors now stand at \$138,408.26, as against \$136,575.90 the previous year, not a very great increase when existing conditions are taken into consideration."

"As will be seen from the report the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after debiting it with the several items named, amounts to \$110,279.25 which your directors propose dealing with as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 8 per cent for the year, which will absorb \$20,000 and to carry forward \$90,279.25 to our account as against \$86,017.72 for the previous year."

"Mr. D. W. Crawford retires from the directorate by rotation, but, he being eligible, I shall have the pleasure of proposing his re-election later on."

"Resolutions were then passed accepting the report and accounts, declaring a dividend of 8 per cent, re-electing Mr. D. W. Crawford to the board and re-appointing Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson auditors."

Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.

Mr. Hugo Reiss presided at the statutory meeting of the Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd., held at 38 Canton Road, yesterday, the other directors present being Messrs. S. S. Benjamin and E. A. Messer. There were 35,529 shares represented.

The chairman said: "This statutory meeting has been called to comply with the requirements of section 66 of the Hongkong Companies Ordinance of 1911. Before dealing with other matters in the report before you, I should like to draw your attention to a slight printer's error under 'particulars of payments,' namely, the amount 'less preliminary expenses not yet paid' is given as Tls. 2,385.50, whereas it should read Tls. 2,385.50."

"Sections (a) and (b) of the report refer to the number of shares allotted and issued and cash received in respect of such shares. As these figures vary somewhat from those given in the reconstruction scheme, I think it necessary to explain them."

"According to the resolutions passed by the shareholders of the old company, the holder of one share of \$5 in the old company was to receive in the new company three shares of one tael each, without payment and the right to subscribe at par for three new shares for every two old shares. As there were 70,000 shares in the old company, this would mean that 210,000 of the new shares would be allotted without payment and 105,000 against payment at par. You will find lower figures in sections (a) and (b) and the differences are due to certain holdings in the name of enemy subjects."

"Under the underwriting agreement with Mr. Kadoorie, 1,287 shares not offered to and, therefore, not subscribed by these enemy subjects, should have been allotted to him against cash, but, as your directors had notice that some of the old shares were transferred some time ago to Chinese, we took legal advice and, as a result, have submitted the question of a licence to the consideration of H.B.M.'s Minister at Peking. Until we receive an answer to the application, the shares in question must remain unissued. Under section (f) we give you a statement of the assets and liabilities acquired by the company, the figures being taken from the final accounts prepared by the old company as on December 31, 1915."

"Here there is only one item that may require explanation, namely, that of Tls. 135,562.50, which appears on the asset side as 'F. W. Barker and Co. deposit account' and on the side of liabilities as 'debt redemption fund.' This amount represents the \$150,000 remitted to Penang for the redemption of the debentures, which was one of the objects in winding-up the old company."

"The money was legally tendered to the holder of the debentures in Penang, but he refused to accept it, for reason which I need not dwell upon now. This necessitated proceedings by the company, to enforce its right to redeem the debentures."

"An action has been commenced, but the hearing has been delayed, owing to the defendant's refusing to admit that all the formalities were observed at the meetings relating to the liquidation of the company. Someone from here must give evidence at Penang as to these meetings and, as I am leaving for the south towards the end of June, I shall be able to give that evidence."

"A list of the shareholders in the company is placed on the table for your inspection."

No questions being asked, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Benjamin and agreed that the statutory report, as presented, be passed."

"There followed the ordinary general meeting, at which the chairman said: 'As it is necessary to hold an ordinary general meeting of shareholders during this year, we take this opportunity of doing so and of giving you such information as may be of interest to you. The estate is in excellent order and the reports on all matters of the estate are very satisfactory.'"

"The f.o.b. cost for the first two months of the company's working, namely, during January and February, averaged 8.85d. per lb. and we have every confidence that this figure will be maintained throughout the year. The estimated output for the financial year, which ends on December 31, 1916, is lbs. 182,000, so that, if the price of rubber will continue on the present level, you may look forward to a satisfactory year."

"In this connection, I would like to state that, apart from the forward contract of one and a half tons per month of smoked sheet made by the old company to October next, your directors sold forward another one and a half tons per month to December, at 3/1 per lb. f.o.b. The average price of these two sales works out at 2/7 1/2 f.o.b., which is approximately 2/6 1/2 per lb. net."

"This is all I have to say, but, should you wish to ask any questions, I shall be pleased to answer them to the best of my ability."

No questions were asked and the meeting concluded.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances.

Subscribed Capital . . . Tls. 500,000.00

Paid Up Capital . . . Tls. 50,000.00

A British Company

Issuing all forms of Life, Endowment and Annuity Policies at current rates

Assurance Fund

(31-3-15) Tls. 9,069,647.72

Assurances in force exceed

Tls. 31,700,000.00

Head Office—SHANGHAI

Agent's through out S.S.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates

FRAZER & Co.

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

London Rubber Market

London, May 24.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:—

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot: 2s. 8 1/2 d. to 2s. 8 3/4 d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9d. to 2s. 9 1/2 d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Steadier after weak.

Last Quotation, London, May 23:

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.

July to December delivery: 2s. 9 1/2 d. Paid.

Tendency of market: Quiet.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

London, May 24.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Tenders for Bills and Deferred Transfers:

s. d.

Highest price 1 43/82

Tenders at 1 42/82

Receive 15%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price 1 45/82

Tenders at 1 44/82

Receive 15%

Total amount sold during the week, ... 9,276,000

CHINESE COTTON MARKET

Messrs. Spunt and Rosenfeld write as follows in their weekly cotton market report:—

China Cotton.—The market has been slightly more active since our last weekly circular was issued, but except for a slight spurt on the bareness of stocks, coupled with the decline in silver, there has been little of interest and business has been small and more or less of a speculative character. Chinese mills are reported to be working short time and in some cases have closed up entirely due to large stock of undelivered yarn in their hands and consequently are having difficulty in financing their spinnings, and before they resume operations on a large scale market is not likely to go much higher. Tone of the market is steady.

Liverpool:—

Egyptian Cotton, P. G. F.

Brown 11.39

Price of Fine M. C. Bengal . . . 6.45

Price of Mid-Americans . . . 8.64

Price of Mid-Americans last reported 8.67

Tone of market, steady.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, July 12.88

Price of Mid-American, Oct. 12.86

Tone of market, steady.

Indian Market:—

(July/August shipment)

Broach 50%

Hinganghat 48%

Yotmal 46%

St. F. Bengal 40%

Akola and Nagpur 45%

Tone of market, steady.

SINGAPORE RUBBER MARKET

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on 24th instant:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$142 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 8 1/2 d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—\$146 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 9 1/4 d. in London.

Local demand is increasing, principal buyers in the market again.

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the traffic return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended May 24, 1916, with figures for the corresponding week last year:—

	1916	1915
Gross Receipts	\$28,048.50	\$25,706.26
Loss by currency depreciation	7,524.22	6,856.29
Effective Receipts	\$20,524.28	\$18,849.97
Per centage of loss by currency depreciation	2.53	28.97
Tram miles	70,352	67,104
Passengers carried	1,200,875	1,104,715

Less—Sale of old fixtures and Furniture 851.74

Allowance for depreciation . . . 11,584.18

Fixtures and Furniture for New Store 1,400.00

8,771.40

Sundry Debtors 10,171.40

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Current Account . . . 5,875.22

Cash in hand 1,629.92

611.85

Less—Sundry Creditors 74,456.95

Share Investment—

4 North China Insurance Co., Ltd. Tls. 252.00 . . . 845.20

16 Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ltd. Tls. 322.00 at 73 . . . 1,139.73

5 Shanghai Mutual New Issue Tls. 400.00 at 73 . . . 547.95

2,032.88

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Debenture Account . . . 679.77

Unexpired Fire Insurance 3,455.09

1,115,689.48

WEEKS AND CO., LTD., TO PAY 8 p.c. DIVIDEND

Sales Increase, Although Difficult to Obtain Delivery From Abroad

The board of directors of Messrs. Weeks and Co., Ltd., have issued the following report and statement of accounts for the year ended February 29:—

Profit and Loss Account.—The balance at credit of this account, including \$7,149.83 brought forward from last year, and after paying all charges amounts to \$69,907.54. A very liberal allowance has been made for bad and doubtful debts, depreciation on fixtures, furniture, vans and stud, and the Directors recommend the balance be disposed of as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 8% for the year 34,915.20

Write off buildings 15,000.00

Place to Reserve 10,000.00

Carry forward to new account 9,992.34

69,907.54

Profit and Loss

To Allowance for Bad and Doubtful Debts 2,205.34

Allowance for Depreciation on:—

 Fixtures and Furniture, Shanghai . . . 1,827.84

 Motor Vans 922.25

 Furniture Van and Stud 122.45

 Tricycle Carriers 50.00

 Machinery Account 138.86

3,131.40

Property Additions and Improvements:—

 Lot 52 written off 1,600.12

 Lot 1459 written off 808.43

2,408.55

Directors', Auditors' and Trustees' fees . . . 1,107.17

Balance of Hankow Property Working Account . . . 6,159.24

69,907.54

Balance, net profit 36,993.34

By Balance brought from last Account . . . 45,300.22

Less—Dividend for 1915/16 of 6% on 21,792 shares of \$20.00 each—\$4358.40

840.00

Buildings Account, written off 13,900.00

88,150.40

Bad Debts written off and since recovered . . . 497.43

Dividend on Shares 481.87

Transfer Fees 31.00

Balance, Property Working Account . . . 2,397.91

Balance, Trading Working Account . . . 75,431.30

86,989.34

Balance Sheet

Capital Account, 21,822 fully paid-up shares of \$20.00 each . . . 436,440.00

Debentures, 1910 Tls. 200,000 at 73 . . . 278,972.60

Debentures, 1913 Tls. 100,000 at 73 . . . 138,986.30

Reserve Account 65,000.00

Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts . . . 1,800.00

Exchange Fluctuation Account 9,000.00

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Current Account Tls. 63,561.46 at 73 . . . 88,536.30

Less—Balance at Credit of dividend Account \$522.80

Balance at Credit of Debenture Interest Account 473.34

Balance at Credit of Dollar Account 7,987.38

8,983.42

Dividends Uncollected:—

 At the Bank 522.80

 At the Head Office 143.80

666.60

Debenture Interest uncollected 473.24

Sundry Creditors 32,893.05

Premium on Shares 1,311.96

Profit on Debenture Investment 778.46

Premium on Debentures 4,206.85

Balance, Profit and Loss Account, 29th February 1916 . . . 69,907.54

1,113,689.48

Assets

Property, Land and Buildings:—

 B.C. Lot 52 Tls. 290,610.00 at 73 . . . 337,958.90

 B.C. Lot 1495 47,810.00 at 73 . . . 66,493.15

 Kuling Property 2,310.00 at 73 . . . 3,164.38

 Hankow Property \$3,652.42 at 73 . . . 114,592.35

561,208.78

Property Additions and Improvements:—

 Lot 52 Balance \$4,000.00

 Added during the year 4,840.12

8,840.12

Amount written off 1,600.12

Lot 1495 \$1,000.00

Added during the year 2,808.43

3,808.43

Amount written off 808.43

3,000.00

Cash in hand 597.87

Sundry Debtors 77,448.48

Stock as per Inventory 342,136.09

Fixtures and Furniture 115,360.00

Added during the year 2,917.84

18,297.84

Motor Delivery Vans, Furniture Van, Stud and Tricycle Carriers 1,237.84

Allowance for depreciation 6,724.70

Machinery Account 1,114.70

5,610.00

Allowance for depreciation 1,808.86

Stock as per Inventory 188.86

1,620.00

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office:

33 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Gooch, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Branches:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking
Bangkok Batavia Penang
Batavia Ipoh Puket
Bombay Calcutta Rangoon
Calcutta Kiang Saigon
Canton Kobe Seremban
Cebu Kuala-Lumpur Singapore
Colonbo Madras Shanghai
Delhi Malacca Sourabaya
Fuzhou Medan Tientsin
Haiphong (F.M.S.)
Hankow New York YokohamaShanghai Branch, 15 The Bund.
Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement. Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon
Batavia Hongkong Shanghai
Canton Mouktsa Singapore
Djibouti Noumea Tientsin
Pondichery Peking Tourane
Haiphong Papeete
Hankow Pnom-Penh

Branches:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office:

BRUSSELS.
London Office: 3 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Branches:

LONDON: Martine's Bank, Ltd.
BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
LYONS and MARSEILLE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Tael and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000

Reserve Liability of Shareholders \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. (Chairman).
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STARR.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy Ipoh Peking
Bangkok Johore Penang
Batavia Kobe Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta Saigon
Canton London Shanghai
Colonbo Lyons Singapore
Fuzhou Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Haiphong Nagasaki
Hilo New York Yokohama

London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000
Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: PETERSBURG.

Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Branches:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.

LYONS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies:

Bombay Hankow Peking
Calcutta Shanghai
Changchun Harbin Tientsin
(Kwan-Hongkong Tsingtau)
Chefoo Newchwang Vladivostok
Chefoo Nicolayowsk Yokohama

Dalny (Dalren) O-A

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZERSKI,
C. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Agents for the Principal Chinese Banks in Shanghai.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHAN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch: 31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. \$3,250,000

U.S. \$7,460,000

London Branches:

Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents:

All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office: 12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3% per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tael, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE:

74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:

In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1858.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up ... " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 20,400,000

London Branches:

Union of London & Smith's Bank, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antungshan London Port Arthur
Bombay Liayang S. Francisco
Calcutta Los Angeles Sydney
Changchun Lyons Sinsin
Dalny Mukden Tientsin
Hankow Nagasaki
Harbin Newchwang Tokyo
Honolulu Okaia
Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tael and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000

Subscribed Capital 1,125,000

Paid-up Capital 562,500

Reserve Fund 550,000

Branches:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

EVERY description of Exchange business transacted, INTEREST allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH,
Acting Manager.

7, Nanking Road.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,287,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin Padang Soerakarta
Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Babel
Cheribon Pekalongan Tebing-Binggi
Djember Penang Tegal
Djakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatap
Kota-Radia Samarang Weltevreden
Makassar Singapore
Medan SoerabayaLondon Branches:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tael and dollars.
SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.B. G. I. WYBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 2893-4492.

CHARTERED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT, 1914

"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."

Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital \$20,000,000.00

Subscribed Capital 14,000,000.00

Fully Paid Up Capital 4,000,000.00

Liabilities \$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:

Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-kai

Vice-Chairman: Mr. Fong Ling-pei, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.

Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.

Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner on Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.

Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.

BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:

The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.

National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam Manila Seattle
Bangkok Malta Somarag
Batavia Melbourne Singapore
Benkolen Milan Soerabaya
Bombay Moscow Sydney
Calcutta New York Tokio
Cheribon Osaka Vladivostok
Hongkong Peking Wellington
Honolulu Paris YokohamaLondon Rangoon
Macassar San Francisco

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tael and Dollars; interest allowed in Tael at 1% per annum, in Dollars at 1% per annum on the daily balance of over Tael or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.

YOKU CHU, Sub-Manager

March 10, 1914.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorized Capital \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kailung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Fochow, Canton, Nanchang, Talyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,

3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Accounts in Tael at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,

Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Tael 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Tael and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital, Sh. Tls. 5,000,000

Paid-up Capital, Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum

For 6 months at 4% per annum

For 12 months at 5% per annum

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,

Chief Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1913

Authorized Capital H. \$2,000,000

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital H. \$1,357,350

Reserve Fund H. \$70,000

Head Office:

6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months at 3% per annum.

For 6 months at 4% per annum.

For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,

Manager.

Provision Prices

in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkong market, as compiled on May 25, 1916.

Butcher's Meat

Beef per lb. 14-20

Mutton " 14-20

Pork " 25-30

Veal " 25-30

Fish

Bream per lb. none

Cod " 14-16

Mackerel " 20-25

Mandarlin " 20-25

Pomfret " 14-20

Salmon " 20-25

Sardine " 14-16

Shrimp " 20-25

Whitebait " none

Game, Poultry and Eggs		Pears	
each	none	Strawberries	per lb. 8-10
"	40-90	Walnuts	" 15-20
per doz.	13-15		" 10-12
per lb.	18-20	Vegetables	
each	50-1.00	Artichokes	each 5-8
"	none	Asparagus	per doz. 15-25
"	none	Bamboo Shoots	per lb. 8-10
"	none	Broad Beans	" 2-3
"	none	Beetroot	per bunch 2-3
"	20-25	Cabbages	each 5-8
"	none	Celery	per bunch 2-3
"	none	Carrots	" 6-8
"	14-16	Cauliflower	each 8-10
per lb.	45-50	Egg Plant	per lb. 6-8
each	none	French Beans	per lb. 12-15
"	none	Green Corn	each none
"	none	Leeks	per bunch 2-3
"	40-45	Mushrooms	per lb. none
"	none	Onions	per lb. 4-6
Fruit		Peas	" 4-5
per lb.	15-20	Potatoes	per pic. \$2.50-3.00
"	none	Paranips	per lb. 3-4
"	6-8	Radishes	per bunch 1-2
"	none	Spinach	per lb. 3-3
each	15-20	Tomatoes	" 8-10
per lb.	8-16	Turnips	per bunch 1-2
per doz.	none	Grain and Flour	
"	none	Flour, American	per 50 lb. \$4.50
"	7-8	Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb. \$2.50
per lb.	14-16	Rice	per 200 lb. \$7.80
each	15-20	Milk	
per doz.	60-80	Foreign dairies	per bottles 30
"	none	Chinese dairies	" 17
each	none	Fodder	
per lb.	15-20	Barley	per 114 lbs. \$2.80
"	none	Bran	" \$1.85
"	none	Fuel	
each	none	House Coal	per ton Tia. 9.50
per lb.	8-10	Stove Coal	" Tia. 14.00
per lb.	none	Firewood	per 60 bundles \$1.00
20-25		E. KILNER	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 31	11:00	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
June 2	3 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3 P.M.			Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
4 noon		Seattle	Tamara maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
5 P.M.			Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
7 noon		Tacoma	Sunda maru	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12:00		Seattle	Yokushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
12:00			Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		Prisco, Japan, Honolulu	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
16 P.M.		San Francisco etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 26	1:00	Nagasaki	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.
27	1:00	Nagasaki, Moji etc.	Hakul maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	1:00	Nagasaki, Moji	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	11:00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
2 noon		Kobe, Yokohama	Shinyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
3 P.M.		Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Empress of Japan	Jap.	C. P. O. S.
17 noon		Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	C. M. M.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 26	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Java Ports	Tjitaroom	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
26	D.L.	Marselles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.
26	D.L.	London	Decaulion	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Kayo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 4	noon	Liverpool via Cape	Lycan	Br.	B. & S.
6 D.L.		Marselles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	C. M. M.
8 D.L.		London via Cape	Cyclops	Br.	B. & S.
12 A.M.		Marselles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
15 D.L.		Liverpool via Cape	Palena	Br.	B. & S.
18 11:30		Marselles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
21 P.M.		Marselles etc.	Magellan	Br.	N. Y. K.
22 D.L.		Liverpool	Idoneus	Br.	B. & S.
26 8:30		Marselles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
29 9:30		Marselles etc.	Nyasa	Br.	P. & O.
5 P.M.		Marselles	Atlantique	Fr.	C. M. M.
5 D.L.		London	Antiochus	Br.	B. & S.
10 P.M.		Marselles	Polynesian	Fr.	C. M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 26	4:00	Ningpo	Hsin Feking	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
26	6:00	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
26	D.L.	Swatow	Tientsin	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Suminoe	Chikang	Br.	B. & S.
26	D.L.	Swatow	Wenchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	A.M.	Swatow	Anping	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	A.M.	Hongkong, Swatow	Kwangtsh	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Chenai	Br.	B. & S.
31	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
June 1		Takao, Formosa via Keelung	Joishi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
22 P.M.		Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 26	3:00	Vladivostok	Penna	Rus.	R. V. F.
26	0:00	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	D.L.	Chefoo	Chinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
27	0:00	Tsingtao	Hsiao maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
27	D.L.	Tientsin, Direct	Protius	Br.	K. M. A.
27	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Sagittarius	Br.	K. M. A.
27	noon	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
27	D.L.	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Koonshing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	D.L.	Newchwang	Poochow	Br.	B. & S.
28		Tientsin, Dainy	Kokoku maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
30	10:00	Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
30	D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
30	8:00	Welhaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
30	D.L.	Newchwang	Faoing	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
26	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
26	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
26	M.N.	do	Changon	Br.	Geddes & Co.
27	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
27	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
28	M.N.	do	Kutwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
30	M.N.	do	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
30	M.N.	do	Luanyi	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
31	M.N.	do	Tungling	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 25	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	S. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Chefoo	Koonshing	1333	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 25	Amoy	Tachang maru	1186	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 25	Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	KLYW
May 25	Swatow	Tamsui	919	Br.	B. & S.	WIV
May 25	Japan	Yokohama maru	919	Jap.	N. Y. K.	WIV
May 25	Japan	Supply	Am.			
May 25	Hankow	Suiwo	1931	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 25	Hankow	Tachang maru	681	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW
May 25	Hankow	Wuchang	1975	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
May 25	Hankow	Changon	1289	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 25	Hankow etc.	Ningshao	1020	Chi.	N. S. S. Co.
25	Poochow	Hsiao	857	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
26	Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	1210	Br.	B. & S.
25	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	1239	Br.	C. P. O. S.
26	Hankow etc.	Kiangtse	1408	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1186	Jap.	N. K. K.
25	Hankow etc.	Ngankin	1719	Br.	B. & S.
26	Swatow, Hongkong	Tungchow	746	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
25	Hankow	Hanping	681	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. & Co.
25	Java Ports	Tjitaroom	8667	Dut.	H. C. T. Co.
25	Newchwang	Hakushin maru	827	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	Ningpo	Kiangtse	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 25	Tsingtao and Dainy	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.
25	Hankow etc.	Luenbo	1205	Br.	J. M. & Co.
25	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Choyang	1244	Br.	J. M. & Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
BTH	April 5	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cr.	9215	30	600	Day
YTPD	May 17	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g.b.	1307	12	206	Mann
* Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.								
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.								
The French gunboats D. de Launay and Decades, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Tobu, and the British gunboat Woodard are not included in this list, being dismantled.								

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Friday, May 26 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, May 27 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

AMOY and SWATOW.—The str. Tungwah, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

AMOY.—The Str. Anping, Capt. R. G. Paramore, will leave on Saturday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and SWATOW.—The Str. Kwangtsh, Capt. Stewart, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Northern Ports

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOO-CHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Joishi Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on June 1. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

TIENSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Protius will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Sagittarius will be despatched on Saturday, May 27. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1, Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

TIENSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamana, will be despatched from the Co's Yangtseppoo wharf on Saturday, May 27. The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. Passengers booked to all ports in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Shinyo Maru, Capt. C. T. S. Filmer, will leave on Friday, June 2. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 6 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 18	Hankow	Albena	2769	Ger.	Carlows	USA
May 19	Japan	Bloemfontein	2142	Br.	S. Tomes	8 XII
Ang 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Ang 5	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
May 22	Hongkong	Ceylon	3267	Sw.	K. P. A.	WW
May 24	Hongkong	Choyang	1424	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 24	Hongkong	Chikang	1318	Br.	B. & S.	10 p
Ang 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2651	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elisabeth	4151	Nor.	Walden & Co.	B IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	10 p
May 16	San Francisco	Florida	4311	Aus.	Doddwell & Co.	PWE
May 22	Hankow	Hakul maru	837	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Japan	Hakul maru	1434	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 24	Swatow	Irene	526	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwangtse	4681	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 22	Japan	Kasuga maru	2287	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 22	Hankow	Killing	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 22	Hankow	Kiangtse	1210	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Hongkong	Kwangtsh	1536	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Hankow	Luenshi	1735	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
May 24	Hankow	Meidai	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
May 24	Hankow	Melina	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLE 1
May 24	Hankow	Monmouthshire	3197	Br.	J. M. & Co.	B I
May 24	Japan	Melville Dollar	921	Am.	R. Dollar Co.	11 p
May 24	Japan	Ningchow	6836	Br.	B. & S.	B X
May 24	Japan	Pelena	4300	Br.	D. & S.	APCW
May 24	Japan	Pennam	328	Jap.	N. Y. K.	CMLW
May 24	Japan	Penna	1345	Rus.	R. V. F.	9 p
May 24	Japan	Poochi	631	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLYW
May 24	Japan	Sikang	1940	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
May 24	Japan	Sileas	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	8 VII
May 24	Japan	Shunhan	485	Chi.	S. N. Co.	KNDW
May 24	Japan	Shunchang	889	Chi.	Fukien S. N. Co.	9 p
May 24	Japan	Store Nordiske	506	Dan.	G. M. T. Co.	9 p
May 24	Japan	Tengrow	961	Br.	J. M. & Co.	11 p
May 24	Japan	Tientsin	1251	Br.	B. & S.	WIV
May 24	Japan	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 24	Japan	Tungtsh	476	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	NSCW
May 24	Japan	Yingchow	1216	Br.	B. & S.	SHW
May 24	Japan	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N. K. K.	LPDW

DOLLAR S. S. LINE

Pacific Service

PROPOSED SAILINGS

S. S. Hazel Dollar . . . about June 28th

Will accept cargo for San Francisco, San Pedro, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver.

Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

RUSSIANS OPEN FRESH ADVANCE UPON MOSUL

Occupy Samsat, On Persian Frontier; Drive Germans Over River Voseluhn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 23.—In the occupation of Samsat, on the Persian frontier, 47 miles south of Lake Urmia, the official communiques issued today reports another advance towards Mosul in a fresh direction.

Elsewhere, a Russian regiment drove the Germans across the Voseluhn, a tributary of the Pripiat. Another message says: Another Russian success is registered by the occupation of the Persian town of Samsat, 80 miles south-west of Revandoush and situated on the high road to Tahris. The importance of Samsat is worthy of note, because it affords protection to the Russian left flank of the Revandoush group against further surprises by the Kurdish hordes and establishes communications with the group operating in the direction of Mosul and Bagdad.

Peking, May 22.—The following official communiques from Petrograd have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation:—May 20.—At Darso, south-east of Baranovich, the enemy, after a violent artillery preparation, attempted to approach our trenches, but were easily repulsed by our fire.

Along the remaining front, the usual reciprocal rifle and gun-fire is taking place and is more lively in the regions of Ilkuk, Illuk, Smorson, the Upper Strypa and Tarnopol.

The Turkish front.—In Persia, our troops, having occupied the town of Sakkyz, advanced towards the village of Bana.

May 21.—The Germans attempted to advance in the region of Ilkuk and north of Lake Ilsen, but were repulsed by our fire. The enemy suffered severe losses.

On the remaining front, the action was confined to reciprocal artillery and rifle-fire, which was more intense on the Dvinsk sector and south of Smorson and Krevo.

In the Dvinsk region and north of Lake Mindzel, the Germans fired with explosive bullets.

The Turkish front.—Our troops continued to advance in the direction of Mosul.

Empire Day Message From Haig to King

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 24.—General Sir Douglas Haig telegraphed to the King, on Empire Day: "On behalf of Your Majesty's armies now in France, representative of every part of Your Majesty's Dominions, I respectfully submit an assurance of our loyal devotion to Your Majesty and to the principles of freedom and justice symbolised for us by the crown and flag of the British Empire."

King George replied: "I warmly appreciate the assurance of loyal devotion you send in the name of the armies of the British Empire serving under your command. Tell them with what pride and interest I follow their fortunes and of my confidence that success will crown their efforts."

"May the comradeship of the battle-field knit still closer together the peoples of my Dominions and the Mother Country in the age of peace which, please God, will be the fruit of this long and arduous war."

Yankee Aviator at Front Loses Leg But Wins Baroness for Bride



LIEUT. JAMES THEODORE MARBURG JR. (Left) and Baroness Geselle de Vivario.

New York, April 27.—War has not been wholly unkind to Theodore Marburg, Jr., of Baltimore, son of the former United States Minister to Brussels. He has just returned on the American liner St. Paul with a pair of crutches replacing his left leg, which was amputated after an airplane accident, but he brought as his bride, the former Baroness Geselle de Vivario, of Belgium.

Mr. Marburg left Oxford when the war broke out to join the British flying corps, and made hundreds of dangerous flights. He was injured on December 6 last while making an ascension in Belgium to take photographs of the German position. His engine stalled when the airplane was but 300 feet from the ground, and Marburg fell. One of the struts pierced his knee, and amputation was found necessary. But even the loss of a leg had its compensations, chief among them being the visits of the sympathetic baroness, who since April 10 has been Mrs. Marburg.

VIENNA GIVES RECORD OF A STEADY ADVANCE

Archduke's Army is Pushing
Italians Back Along The
Whole Line

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official Austro-Hungarian telegram.

—Italian theater.—Vienna, May 19.—

In the coast districts and the frontier of Carinthia, the fire duels were continued yesterday. This morning, two Italian attacks on the positions held by the Austrians and Hungarians, east of Monfalcone, were repulsed.

A naval flying squadron successfully bombed the railway station and depots of San Giorgio di Nogara and the naval flying station of the Italians in Grado.

On the south Tyrol front, the Austro-Hungarian attacks are steadily gaining ground. The Austrians and Hungarians have repulsed six Italian attacks on the heights of Armentera.

The troops advancing between the Astico valley and the Leno valley, under the command of Field-Marshal Archduke Karl Franz Josef are pushing the enemy further back on the whole line.

This morning, they took the armored Italian works of Campomolon and Toraro. Between the Leno valley and the Brenta valley, the Austrians and Hungarians, at Vallarsa, have reached the northern slope of the Col-Santo. In the Etsch valley, the Italians have been forced to evacuate the cities of Marco and Mori.

May 20.—The Austrians and Hungarians, in their attacks, have thrown the Italians further back on the south Tyrol front and equally in the Sugana valley. We have occupied Roncigno.

On the heights of Armentera, we have taken Sasso Alto, Passo del Laoma, Tonessa and Monte Melligon east of the Campomolon already occupied. Here the Italians hurriedly collected forces for a counter-attack but were repulsed immediately.

The Italians have also been ejected from the Col-Santo. Since the beginning of the Austro-Hungarian offensive, 68 machine-guns and 107 cannons have been taken, including twelve 28-centimeter mortars.

Austro-Hungarian flyers bombed the railway stations of Pepperi, Vicenza, Castelfranco, Treviso, Cusarsa, Cervadale and Cividale, as well as the enemy's aerial stations there.

May 21.—The fights on the Tyrol front have extended and become more violent, since the Austro-Hungarians have also begun to attack on the highland of Lafrun. There they have entered into the first position of the enemy, which was tenaciously defended. The troops fighting there consist of the Tyrolean Imperial Chasseurs and the infantry division of Linz, under the command of Archduke Karl Franz Josef. They continued their successes, and took the Cima di Laghil and, north-east of this mountain, Cima di Esio. The Italians were ejected from the Borcola pass.

South of this pass, three 28-centimeter mortars have fallen into Austro-Hungarian hands. The Austrians and Hungarians are now advancing from the Col-Santo, in the direction of Pasubio. In the Brenta valley, Anghebona has been captured by the Austro-Hungarians.

Yesterday, over 3,000 Italians, including 48 officers, were made prisoners and 25 cannons and 8 machine-guns captured.

May 22.—The Italian defeat on the south Italian front continually becomes more serious. An attack of the Graz army corps on the highland of Lafrun has been eminently successful. The enemy were ejected from their entire position.

Our troops have occupied Cima

of Monte Verena are already in our hands. In the Brand valley, the attack against the enemy's positions at Chiesla continues.

The number of cannons captured since May 15 has increased to 188.

Our naval aeroplanes dropped numerous bombs on the railway from San Dona di Piave to Portogruaro.

May 23.—Our troops have advanced on both sides of the Sugana valley. The enemy precipitately fled from Borro. Large booty has been captured by us.

The Graz army corps has passed the frontier and completely defeated the enemy. The Italian fortifications

of the height up to the valley of the Etsch. The troops of Archduke Karl Franz Josef have reached the line Monte Termino-Monte Major.

Since the beginning of the offensive, 23,883 Italians, including 432 officers, have been made prisoners by us. The number of the captured guns has increased to 172.

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Since the beginning of the offensive, 23,883 Italians, including 432 officers, have been made prisoners by us. The number of the captured guns has increased to 172.

May 23.—Our troops have advanced on both sides of the Sugana valley. The enemy precipitately fled from Borro. Large booty has been captured by us.

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May 23

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)

Have been favoured with instructions from

THE CONCERNED

To sell within the Premises
No. 5 HASKELL ROAD

ON

Monday, the 29th May

At 10.30 a.m.

The whole of the

EXCELLENT

Household Furniture and
Requisites(All in splendid condition and
nearly new)

Large Axminster Carpet, Oil Painted
Pictures, Teakwood Frame and
Tapestry Cover Drawing Room Suite,
Teak Jardiniere, Centre Tables,
Solid Brass Fenders and Coal Scuttle,
Mirror-back Hatstand, Bevelled
Edged Mirror Sideboard, American
Leather Covered Dining Room Chairs
and Dining Table, Solid Brass Double
Bed with Horse Hair Mattress,
Bevelled Edged Mirror Bed Room
Suite, Carpets and Rugs, E. P.
Forks, Knives and Spoons, Dinner
Set and a lot of Glass, etc., etc.

1 Piano (Bowen) Boston 121 S. A.
1 Victrola Gramophone
1 Corona Typewriter (nearly new)

On View Saturday, 27th, Sunday, 28th,
when Catalogues will be ready.
Shanghai, 24th May, 1916.

9865-M-25-28

Astor House Hotel

Saturday, May 27

DANCE

will be held after the
Lyceum Theatre Concert.

Dancing from 11 p.m.

9881-M-26-27

NOTICE

We beg to notify our customers
and the public in general that we
have this day sold our advertising
business to the Oriental Press.

We hope that our customers will
continue their favours to the new
Company, which, with an up-to-
date staff and facilities, can satis-
factorily carry out any orders
entrusted to them.

Chester, Cowen & Co.

Referring to the above advertise-
ment, we beg to inform the com-
mercial community that we have
taken over the Chester, Cowen &
Co. advertising business, which
will from now be carried on at
55/56 Avenue Edouard VII.

We beg to solicit the continu-
ance of the kind patronage extended
to such a large extent to Chester,
Cowen & Co., and assure our
customers of our best attention to
all orders entrusted to our care.

The Oriental Press.

9886-T.F.

Shanghai Electric Construction
Company, LimitedNotice of Dividend to Holders of Share
Warrants to Bearer

NOTICE is hereby given that a
dividend at the rate of seven per
cent per annum (less income tax
at 2/8d. in the £)—for the year
1915, has been duly declared upon
the share capital of the Company,
and will be payable against pre-
sentation of Coupon No. 4 on and
after the twenty-ninth day of May,
1916, in sterling at The Eastern
Bank, Limited, 4 Crosby Square,
London, E.C., or may be negotiated
in local currency at the demand
buying rate on London for coupons
on date of lodgement at the Hong-
kong and Shanghai Banking Cor-
poration, Shanghai. Coupons must
be left with the Bankers two clear
days for examination before
payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

9826

Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

KIANGWAN RACES

3rd and 5th June, 1916

1st Saddling Bell at 2.15 p.m.
daily.ENTRANCE TICKETS: \$1.00
each day.SPECIAL TRAINS: 1.50 p.m.
2.25 p.m.

By Order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary.

International Recreation Club.
9873-M-26 to J-4Whangpoo Conservancy Board
Notification No. 62Registration and Sale of Government
or Shengko Lands on the Whangpoo

NOTICE is hereby given that all
registrations or sales, subsequent to
November, 1911 and hereafter, of
Government or Shengko lands on
the Whangpoo—i.e., all foreshore,
accreted or reclaimable land, not
required for Conservancy or Har-
bour purposes, situated between
highwater lines from the Kiangnan
Arsenal to the lower end of the
Conservancy training works at
Woosung—must be regulated in
accordance with the provisions of
the Supplementary Article of the
Conservancy Agreement of 1912
which has recently been approved
by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and the Ministers of the Treaty
Powers at Peking.

The Public are warned that no
shengko-plan or receipt for payment
of shengko is valid unless issued by
the Board.

Copies of the Supplementary
Article No. 12 in Chinese and
English can be obtained on applica-
tion at the Board's offices, 6
Kiukiang Road.

Whangpoo Conservancy Board.
Shanghai, 20th April, 1916.

9793

Do You Need Assistance
In your Office or your House?

We hereby beg to notify the
Shanghai and Outport Business
Firms and the Public generally,
that we are in a position to provide
Native Help, such as Comprodoes,
Translators, Interpreters, Steno-
graphers, Typists, Office Clerks,
Market and Collecting Shroffs, Office
and House Boys, Fitters, Chauffeurs,
Stewards, Cooks, Gardeners, etc.
Those in need of Native Help of
any description, please communi-
cate with the

Manager,

"Native Employment Bureau,"
Telephone 2241.CHINA MERCANTILE AGENCY
8, Siking Road, Shanghai.

9518

Woolens, Worsted, Stuffs and
Cotton Tissues. Bradford
(England) Merchants, having
Excellent Connections with
Manufacturers, Offer Services

As Buying Agents

HIGHEST REFERENCES

Apply "Bradford," c/o China
Publicity Bureau,42, Great Russell Street,
LONDON, W. C.

9592

Honigsberg's

"The Up-to-date Garage"

have now installed on the premises a special
department for making Cushion Covers, Tops,
and Drivers' Uniforms.

Estimates and Advice Free

Henry The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American
tailor. I am recommended by some of the best
dressed men in Shanghai.

6724

1284, BROADWAY TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.

Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers' Architects' Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

The Bank Of Territorial Development.

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the
Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce in Peking,
the period of suspension of payments by the Bank
has been extended, pending arrangements which
are being made to provide financial assistance.
Further, that Mr. Yang Teheng, Commissioner
of Foreign Affairs in Shanghai, has been officially
appointed to examine into the accounts of the
Bank, and that Mr. Wu Tsia-chang has been
appointed Government Deputy to attend for the
purpose of supervising the readjustment of the
Bank's affairs.

(sgd.) White-Cooper, Oppe & Master,
Solicitors to the Bank.

Dated, 25th May, 1916.

9882-M-26.

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for deliveryWill Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9883

THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.

Telephone 3809.

The Chemor United Rubber
Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at
a Meeting of the Board of Directors
held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it
was decided to pay an Interim
Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share
on the Capital of the Company, on
Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date. The
Transfer Books of the Company will
be closed from 6th June to 16th
June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.
Dated, 18th May, 1916.
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

5 1/2% Russian War Loan 1916

THE Russo-Asiatic Bank begs to
notify that the date of closing for
the subscription to the above loan
has been extended up to May 26th,
new style (To-day).

Applications will be received by
the Bank on the same conditions as
before.

L. JEZERSKI,

Manager.

Shanghai, 13th May, 1916.

9733

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 centsAll Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
called for

SITUATIONS WANTED

BUSINESS, PROMOTER and
organizer (an American), capable
of organizing and managing busi-
ness enterprises of any magnitude, is
open for a position. Would like to
represent a Chinese capitalist or
firm in the U.S.A. in establishing
an export and import or sundry
business. Could work up directly
between China big and profitable
business on a small capital. Apply
to Box 306, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9871-M-26-7

WANTED, by an experienced
Chinese, a position as interpreter
or translator. Nan Yang College
graduate, familiar with general
office routine. First class refer-
ences. Apply to Box No. 310.

9877-M-26 to J-1

LADY stenographer and typist
desires change of position. Expe-
rienced, efficient and hard
worker. Apply to Box 300, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9861-M-25-24-27

EMPLOYMENT WANTED
by a Britisher (married), who has
a thorough knowledge of general
office work, bookkeeping, and
thoroughly understands the import
and export market. Moderate
salary, with prospects, would be
preferred. Apply to Box 285,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9836-M-28

A WELL-EXPERIENCED
Chinese seeks employment as a
market shroff or comprador. Has
knowledge of all lines of export
business (manufactured articles
and Chinese produce) and intimate
acquaintance with Chinese dealers.
Good reference, if required. Apply
to Box 276, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9817-J-1

EXPERIENCED NURSE (Brit-
ish) desires situation in Shanghai.
Disengaged second week in June.
Apply to Box 278, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9819-M-28

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED by an American firm,
just starting, young man, steno-
grapher and typist, who is capable
of acting as general office assistant.
Excellent chance for advancement.
Apply to Box 304, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9888-M-28

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
assistant capable of handling cor-
respondence and general office
work. One with knowledge of
typewriters preferred. Reply,
stating nationality, age, experience,
salary required, etc. Apply to Box
312, THE CHINA PRESS.

9880-M-26-27-28

WANTED, a young piano player
for a hotel. State salary required,
nationality and references. Apply
to Box 302, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9863-M-25 to 31

WANTED, by German family,
nurse to take care of two children,
ages 8 and 13. Apply to Box 296,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9861-M-24-25-26

WANTED, a Chinese com-
pradore, willing to make a sub-
stantial deposit and to work actively
on salary and commission, for a
well-known local firm engaged in
the import and export business.
Excellent prospects. Apply to Box
280, THE CHINA PRESS.

9822

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED, immediately, in
Fenchtown, an airy house, with
garden, for Chinese of honorable
family, returned from America.
Rent \$100 to \$150. Apply to Box
266, THE CHINA PRESS.

9803-M-26

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

Front room to let

Telephone 3482 9408

TO LET, three furnished rooms
with bathroom. Rent very moder-
ate. Apply to Mrs. Riesnick, 65
North Szechuen Road.

9869-M-24-7-8

TO LET, town flat, low rental,
immediate entry. Apply to Box
301, THE CHINA PRESS.

9842-M-25-24-27

TO LET, from June 1st, 7
Barchet Road. Detached 9-roomed
house, kitchen and servants' quar-
ters; Southern aspect. Particulars,
apply, Box 298, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9859-M-26

GERMAN boarding house; to let,
two rooms with board (cheap).
Table boarders. Mrs. Nielson,
328, Avenue Joffre.

9857-M-24 to 30

TO LET, two large well-furnish-
ed rooms and one small room
(excellent board), 23 North
Szechuen Road.

9853-M-24 to J-1

NOS. 8 and 11 Quinsan Gardens,
flat facing Park, three rooms, 1
bathroom. All comforts for sum-
mer, with board.

9717-M-31

TO LET, furnished, by a German
couple, two large, cheerful rooms,
facing south, near French Park.
Apply 67, Route Vallon.

9723-M-31

MEDICAL

MRS. RIESNICK, 65 North
Szechuen Road, midwife, with 25
years experience, is open to attend
patients. Best references.

9860-M-26-7-8

LOST

LOST, dog, half Japanese and half
Pekingese, colour white and tan.
Name Nero. Reward, if required.
Kindly communicate to 7-A, Miller
Road.

9876-M-28

Exchange and Mart

ONE 2 1/2 h.p., single cylinder
motor cycle in good working order,
to be sold at Noel, Murray's
auction on To-day.

9887-M-26

FOR SALE, newly-overhauled
victoria, with new rubber tyres.
Price moderate. Apply to Box 311,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9879-M-26 to 31

DELAGE FOR SALE, 10-12
h.p., 2-seater, with dickey. In
excellent condition. Complete with
5 oil and gas lamps. Apply to Box
303, THE CHINA PRESS.

9878-M-26 to 31

FOR SALE, one large American
fire-proof office safe, 72" X 48"
X 41", weight 3,540 lbs., with
combination lock and double-doors.
Price reasonable. Apply to Box
295, THE CHINA PRESS.

9863-M.T.F.

FOR SALE, a few treadle sewing
machines, prices from \$25 to \$40.
Apply to Box 292, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9848-M-24 to 80

WANTED to buy, a piece of land,
10 or 15 mow or so; preferably with
a house on it. Apply to Box 286,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9837-J-2

TO LET, for the months of July
and August, a five-roomed furnish-
ed house, near the Hongkew Park.
Supplied with all conveniences and
screened throughout. For terms,
Apply to Box 305, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9870-M-24-27-28

WANTED to give over, a four-
roomed house in Range Road with
furniture and electric fittings.
House rent \$34. Apply to Box
294, THE CHINA PRESS.

9850-M-24-25-26

FOR RENT, furnished, from
June 1st to Sept. 30, detached
residence near French Park, 3
rooms ground floor, two bedrooms,
tiled baths, pantry and kitchen,
garden and tennis. Tls. 115 per
month. China Realty Co., Ltd.

9854-M-24-25-26

A WELL-FURNISHED flat or
rooms, with verandah, to let, with
every convenience, at low rent.
Apply to 8, Ward Road.

9869-M-26

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French
Park; containing three rooms on
ground-floor, four bedrooms, three
tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs,
lavatories and flush closets, hot
water installation, tiled kitchen and
pantry, four servants' rooms,
garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st.
House will be decorated to suit
tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route
Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or
China Realty Co., Ltd.

9852

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, small godown in Central
district, close to Nanking Road.
Apply to Olivier Building, 48,
Nanking Road. Phones 1930 and
1536.

9885-M-26

TO LET, suite of offices, compris-
ing 5 rooms and godown. Fully
furnished and ready for immediate
occupation. Apply to Box 297,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9854-M-24 to 27

EDUCATIONAL

LADY would like a few pupils for
piano lessons. Apply to Box 308,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9874-M-26-27-28

EXPERIENCED Mandarin
teacher is open to give lessons in
the evening. Apply to Box 299,
THE CHINA PRESS.

9860-M-25-26

WANTED, Russian lessons.
Apply to Box 293, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9846-M-24 to 27

ON SALE (for want of room)
go-cart, baby-chair, well kept;
bookcase, teakwood, 5 detachable
parts, glass doors, locks; dressing-
table, teakwood, big bevel-edged
mirror. Apply to Box 307, THE
CHINA PRESS.

FOR SALE: Winchester auto-
matic shot-gun, 12 gauge (new).
with 75 shells, \$70.00. Hopkins
and Allen double-barrelled hammer
gun, 16 gauge, with 175 shells,
\$40.00. Colt automatic pistol, .32
calibre, unused, and 90 shells,
\$40.00. Hopkins and Allen .38
calibre safety police revolver, new,
with 125 shells, \$35.00. All the
above in perfect condition, each
with cleaning rods, etc. Apply to
Box 313, THE CHINA PRESS.

9884-M-26-27-28

FOR SALE or hire, Flanders 5-
seater motor-car, in good running
order. Apply to Box 309, THE
CHINA PRESS.

9875-M-27

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 11